RS. 166-8
Will buy a
ROYAL WEST-END CYCLE
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
52, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918-19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREL

MOTOR CYCLES.
English made from Rs. 1,150 to Rs. 1,750 Quotations free from
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
52, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

VOL. VIII, NO. 312. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1920		
18th December.	Kulyan	8,987
27th "	Morvada (a)	8,193
25th "	Mantua	10,885
1921		
1st January	China	7,982
8th "	Mashobra	8,485
15th "	Caledonia (b)	7,573
15th "	Devanha	8,002
22nd "	Sicilia (c)	8,933
29th "	Morea (d)	10,800
5th February	Kaiser-I-Hind	11,430
12th "	Plassy	7,346
19th "	Malwa	10,853
26th "	Naldera	15,335

(a) "MORVADA".—B. Company's Fares Calls at Port Said and mouth only.
(b) "CALEDONIA".—rminates voyage Marseilles, but Speci Railway Facilities will be arranged in connion with this ship only.
(c) "SICILIA" & LASSY".—Throug steamers from Far Eas Call Bombay fo Malls only
(d) "MOREA" & "LDERA".—Through steamers from Australi Only have limite accommodation availab for passengers fro Bombay.
P. & O. MARSEILL SPECIAL TRAIN It is notified that thewill be NO Specia Trains across France some considerabl time to come
DOGS—Under no cirnstances can Dog be conveyed by the mpany's passenger carrying steamers.

SAILING TO STETS AND CHINA AND AURALIA.

Date.	Steamer	Remarks.
31st December.	Naldera	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILING TO AFA, KARACHI AND PERSI GULF.

Date.	Steamer.	—
23th Dec.	Karapa	East and South Africa.
17th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct
8th "	Linga	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports 9-30 a.m.
1st "	Mansh	Karachi direct
22nd "	Varela	Basreh direct.

Forms and Rate Freight and passage of P and O and B. sailing may be arranged with
MACKINON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commander	Tons	Arrivals	Departure
Tosamaru Maru	K. Yda	5254	19th Dec	26 Dec.
Yosshida Maru	O. Hama	4971	24th Dec.	4th Jan
Kamakura Maru No. 2	Maka	4646	15th Jan.	22nd Jan

This steamer arrives from New York via Karachi, and for Calcutta via Colombo
For freight passage apply to
K. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Bombay Road Fort. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamers	Sailed from	Tons	Departure
Indus Maru	Kobe		15th Jan. 25th Jan.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. HIRA
Manager
Ballard Road Bombay.

Washed As. 5 to As. 8.
Cleaned Re, 1 to Rs. 2-8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Cleaners & Launderers,
HAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S. S. "LOYALTY."

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON (DIRECT

NEXT APPROXIMATE SAILING.

20TH JANUARY, 1921.

FARES:—

	Rs.
First Class "A"	1,100
First Class "B"	1,000
First Class "C"	900
Second Class	800

A reduction of 10 per cent. is made o three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be reserved without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is provided with wireless telegraphy.
All cabins are fitted with electric lights and fans.
The Steamer carries a fully qualified surgeon and stewardesses.
There is no deck accommodation for servants of passengers.
For passages and full particulars appl to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 5354.
Telegrams, "JALANATH," Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND.... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:		
Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Ytoilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. M. WILSON,
Agent

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—6, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Billah, Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £765,942
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,480
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rate to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans on Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
D. W. RUCKER
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906. INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 45,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 9,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAMSUI
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	RIOKIANG	TAINAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	OIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. IHARA,
Manager.
46, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 74,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 50,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore Surabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
W. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 294.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,51,016/4/
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 8,50,000/
BRANCHES, London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 29 Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 9, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 90 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANVAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCH:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls ... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds ..... Rs. 2,63,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	P.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,65,017	8	2
Reserve Funds	15,89,358	4	5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Kasur	Quetta
Dera Ghazi Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Jagadhri	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hapur		
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

KATOL
The best Insecticide Ans. 11 per lb.
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess Street, Bombay.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LD.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
Investor's Balances, awaiting employment carried on liberal terms
Investment Securities bought and sold.

SAVINGS BANK	5 % P. A.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS	3 % P. A.
FIXED DEPOSITS	6½ % P. A.

The cautious and conservative policy of Investment followed by our Bank is well known among our customers. Apply for further information to,
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI M.A. LL.D.
Managing Director.

HEAD OFFICE
6-7, Clive St., Calcutta.
NATIONAL INDIAN
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
MARTIN & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vaz.
Branch Secretary,
LITTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.
We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOLID LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every discription. Guarantee first class Finish and Workmenship.
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager of Patea, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	33,50,000
Annual Income exceeds	6,00,000
Claims paid about	27,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore

JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Subscribed Capital Paid up Capital Rs. 1,50,00,000 Rs. 23,74,790
Head Office: BOMBAY
FIRE MARINE
CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS
CHIEF AGENCIES:

AHMEDABAD	Laxmidas L. Saraya Special Representative
CALCUTTA	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
KARACHI	Rameshwardas Banarsidas
MADRAS	W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.
RANGOON	Tookersey Moolji & Co.
EAST AFRICA	Bombay Africa Trading Co., Ltd.

LIFE—FIRE—& MARINE.
MODERATE PREMIA.—LIBERAL CONDITIONS
aims settled immediately Numerous testimonials.
WANTED: Agents
Apply to:—
THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOR FACTORIES, MERCHANTS AND MILITARY CONTRACTORS
In our Factory everything has been manufactured by machinery worked by electricity. We manufacture Galvanized Sheets, Petrol Drums, Anchor Brand Buckets, Water Tanks, Paint Drums, Tea Coffee and paint boxes, etc., etc., and all kinds of tin work used for military purposes. Every work will be done according to your sample in English Style with a guaranteed satisfaction.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MOOSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA.
Opp. Police Chowki, Null Bazar
Post No. 9, BOMBAY.

WOULD YOU POSSESS
that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full of alluring possibilities for those who master the
SECRETS OF
HYPNOTIC
Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet—THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.
WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

WANTED.
WANTED—STUDENTS for training in Unipathy and examination for title by correspondence. Capital prospect of success in practice. For prospectus apply to the PRINCIPAL, Institute of Unipathy, 135, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, enclosing 1 anna stamp for reply.

AMUSEMENTS.

COLOSSAL HOLIDAY ATTRACTION

A FORTNIGHT OF FILM MASTERPIECES

These feature productions will be shown for one day only and will NOT be repeated.

MADAN THEATRES LD. HAS THE HONOUR TO PRESENT

THE EMPIRE

To-day Thursday 30th December 1920
The Wonder Story of the Age
'Tarzan of the Apes'
From the original story by
Edgar Rice Burroughs

Friday 31st December 1920
'Romance of Tarzan'
The Cataclysmic Romance of a Primeval Man and his modern mate

Saturday 1st January 1921
Charlie Chaplin
in the Trenches
'Shoulder Arms'

Sunday 2nd January 1921
'Vendetta'
Marie Corelli's Great Work

Monday 3rd January 1921
'Masks and Faces'
Starring every leader of the British Stage

Tuesday 4th January 1921
'Holy Orders'
Marie Corelli's Masterpiece

Wednesday 5th January 1921
'Within the Law'
Featuring Alice Joyce

Thursday 6th January 1921
'Better Ole'
The Great War Play

Friday 7th January 1921
"Infatuation"
featuring Gaby Deslys

Please note the change of time in our special Advertisement.

THE EMPRESS

To-day Thursday 30th December 1920
'Intolerance' Part II

Friday 31st December 1920
Charlie Chaplin
in
'Burlesque on Carmen'

Saturday 1st January 1921
'Merchant of Venice'
Featuring
Mathesan Lang

Sunday 2nd January 1921
'Last Days of Pompeii'
Love's story in terrific setting

Monday 3rd January 1921
'Barrier'
The famous Novel by Rex Beach

Tuesday 4th January 1921
'Macbeth'
featuring Sir Herbert Tree

Wednesday 5th January 1921
'Deemster'
By Hall Caine

Thursday 6th January 1921
'Mahabharat'
The Colossal Epic of the Bharata Nation

Friday 7th January 1921
'Julius Caesar'
The greatest film of the age since "Quo Vadis"

Please note the change of time in our special Advertisement.

WHAT'S ON ?

ON THE NEW YEAR'S DAY ?

SATURDAY—1st JANUARY 1921.

MORNING —
AT THE
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)
at
10 a.m. (Morning)
WEST-END
please remember !

ALADIN
AND THE
WONDERFUL LAMP.
For School Children and Ladies Only.

SPECIAL HALF RATES.

Box Re 1; Sofa as. 12; 1st Class as. 8; 2nd Class as. 4; 3rd Class as. 3.

EVENING —
AT THE
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)
at 3; 5; 6-45; 8-30; and 10-30 (p.m.)
WEST-END
Please remember !

"WHIP"

Two costly Saries will be given away as Prizes both in the 5 p.m. and 6-45 p.m. Shows, on the New Year's Day.

These Prices are confined to Box, Sofas, and 1st Class only.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY ONLY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m. (S. T)

The Great Treason of all History is
"INTOLERANCE" Part II
OR
LOVE'S STRUGGLE THROUGHOUT THE AGES.

INTOLERANCE invites a romantic comparison of the ages to show the unchanged character of the **Human Passions.**

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN'S THEATRE LD., ATTRACTIONS
THE EXCELSIOR
Every Evening at 9-30 p. m.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
W. BANVARD
presents his
LONDON MUSICAL COMEDY CO.,
Including the
LONDON BEAUTY CHORUS

To-day, Thurs. 30th & To-morrow Fri. 31st Dec. at 9-30
"Peaches & Cream"
A Jolly, Irresponsible, Something-to-laugh-at.

Sat. 1st Jan. at 9-30 p.m.
Sunday 2nd Reduced Price Matinee at 5-30 p. m.
"HAREM BELLES"
ELABORATELY STAGED
GORGEOUSLY DRESSED

Booking at Rose & Co. Upto 6 p.m, after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

Daily at 6-30 p.m., only.
Stage play turned into film Drama
"Experimental Marriage"
Featuring
CONSTANCE TALMADGE

The Great Classic Event of the Season
VICEROY'S CUP DAY
ROUBAIX WINS VICEROY'S CUP
Scenes in the Paddock
THE RACE
Roubaix at the Winning Post.

LAST DAY—TO-DAY !

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers offer their Supremely Wonderful Fox-Film.
"ALADDIN"
"AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP"

Most of us believe that we know the story of "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp," but the new screen version of it has shown it with a power and a beauty that was hidden in the written words. The East is disclosed with the veil of mystery magnified, but the bizarre splendour of its cities and its palaces and its life is brought out as it has never been seen before.

ALL THE TEN PARTS WILL BE SCREENED IN ALL THE SHOWS.

The Whole Film—the Picture entire—from beginning to end—12,000 feet !

The glamour and beauty of this tale
"ALADDIN"
is reflected faithfully on the Screen by WILLIAM FOX in his Million—Dollar Super-Production of unsurpassable Splendour and Magnificence.

A PICTURE FROM THE SKIES !
A Photo Fantasy of unparalleled Grandeur and Sparkling Beauty !
"Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp."
Tremendous Rush every Evening; so please, look in early.
Four Shows at : 5; 7; 8-45; & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY ONLY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Jungle Scenes in Novel Film. Natives and Animals of Brazil in the Wonder Story of the age.
"TARZEN THE APES"
In 8—Reels.
By EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS.
The Great Classic Event of the Season
CALCUTTA RACES!
VICEROY'S CUP DAY.
ROUBAIX WINS Viceroy's Cup
SCENES IN THE PADDOCK
THE RACE
ROUBAIX at the Winning Post.

Huxley on Roubaix travelled in a trice and put his neck forward and going well, won by a length, Huxley never moving on him. His time for distance 1¼ miles was 3 minutes 0-3-5 Secs. and was the same as was put up by Kiltoi in 1915 and which is still a record.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS.
Cinema Majestic
(Tram Terminus, Girgaum).
offers
FOR THE PLEASANT
CHRISTMAS WEEK
their production supreme
FIVE NIGHTS
adapted from the famous novel by
VICTORIA CROSS
OUR PURE MAJESTIC PROGRAMME needs no recommendation.
FOUR SHOWS DAILY
at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
EXTRA PRIZE MATINEE.
on
Bank Holidays at 3-30 p.m.

NEXT WEEK
RASPUTIN.
The Black Monk.
A True Story of the Russian Revolution.

MIRACLE OF THE DAY.

LEUCODERMA CURE.

Specifics (both for internal and external use) have cured hundreds of cases of white patches. Rs. 10 per both set. Cure guaranteed or money refunded. BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, Mihijam, E. I. Ry.

Commences To-morrow!

FRIDAY—NEW YEAR'S EVE!

OUR HUGE SERIAL!

Featuring the World-Renowned
EDDIE POLO
The Hercules of the Screen
in The World's Master Mystery Serial
"THE VANISHING DAGGER"
A Picture of a Mighty Adventure from Sea to Sea produced by POLO himself.

UNIVERSAL'S SERIAL MARVEL
"THE VANISHING DAGGER"
CINEMA PRECIOUS,
(Grant Road Tram Terminus).

AMUSEMENTS

STARTING TO-MORROW

The Red letter Day in the Annals of Bombay Cinematography !

New Year's Eve **31st Dec. 1920.** New Year's Eve !

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers
will present on the New Years Eve.

"THE LOST CITY" 15 Episodes.

THE GREATEST ANIMAL-SERIAL OF CONTUOUS THRILLS !

Ferocious Beasts of the African Jungles all playing their part in a manner that stupefy you !

FRIDAY—To-morrow—is the DAY !

WAKE UP!

Something errifical Startling is coming !

TO-MORROW !

Thousands ! African natives.

Seventeen months time was necessary to make this Serial.

450,000 was spent for arms and ammunition.

Approximate valuation of animals actually seen during production 950,000 $

Approximate valuation of production 75,000

Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Hyenas, Wild Elephants, Camels, Gorillas, Chimpanzee, Monkeys, Zebras, Giraffes, Alligators, Water Buffalo, and

THOUSANDS OF WILD ANIMALS!

"THE LOST CITY" 15 Episodes.

Featuring the Fascinating
JUANITA HANSEN!

Please Note: Seats for this super-extraordinery serial can be reserved at the Globe Cinema (Sandhurst Road-Telepne No. 3455 and at the offices of Messrs. K. D. and Brothers) Gordhan Building, New Churney Road—Telephone No. 2417) from a.m. in the morning Daily, kindly understand that all the plans To-morrow and day after To-morrow and for Sunday are open t these two plans—i.e. you can book seats in any of the 15 Shows

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.

And—You must never Forget ! This Palatial Picture Mahal is now admittedly the most fashionable and the most respectable evening rendezvous Europeans, Parsee and Hindu Families.

THE IONIC PHARMACY
THE STANDARD CHEMICAL WORKS

Fever Drops (144 doses)	1-0-0	Neo-Thymoline, (best organ antiseptic for gargles)	0-14-0
Germicide (general preventive)	0-10-0	Cologne Water (First quality oz. net)	1-0-0
Disinfecting fluid pints bottle	1-0-0	Cod-liver Oil Emulsion	1-8-0
Influenza solution	0-10-0	Universal Embrocation	1-0-0
Liver solution	1-4-0	etc., etc.	etc., etc.

Can be had of Messrs I. G. Gajjar & Co & Amersey Khimji & Co. Market.

For further particulars write to :— **M. J. GAJJR,**
22-24 C. P. STREET, near HONKONG BANK, FORT, BOMBAY

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SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CITY SHORTHAND & TEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in thast, Specialists in Shorthand and Typeing tuition. Prospectus. Post free. Opp. Whiteaway's, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bom.

EDUCATION.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—A new batch of students is shing to be prepared for Specialised Bank or General Commerce Courses for examion in 1922 is being enrolled. Apply indiately to, Esplanade Road."
R 1969 7363

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Qualified NUS for the B. D. Petit Parsee Gel Hospital. Apply sharp to the LADY PERINTENDENT.
R 1959 7349

WANTED. Capable enetic young men for responsible ing positions. Enclose ½ anna stamp for ticulars. Enrolment from Director CIAL INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, Delhi.
R 3994 7367

WANTED.—A CLERK a factory in Fort. Salary R35 with good prospects. Apply Box No.5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 1967 7356

WANTED.—A BOY as TYPIST (with good hand), one h morning. Age under IS. Write prese service, age, etc., to Box No. 1604, AdDept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1966 7355

WANTED.—A whole e ASSISTANT SECRETARY, sa Rs. 150-10-200 plus free quarters and Mal Attendance. Apply with testimonials Box No. 1608, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Cicle."
R1973 7373

WANTED.—Competent CHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN, TERS and SURVEYORS. Apply sharp TARAPORVALA and BHAROOCHA, Arects, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. 7353
R1964

WANTED.—A MECHAAL ENGINEERING LECTURER or teaching (in English and Gujarati) St and Machine Drawing to the MechaniClasses in Kala-Bhavan, Baroda. Shouie an L.M.E., of the Bombay Technical nstitute. Apply immediately, stating agqualifications, and salary expected, to NCIPAL, Kala-Bhavan, Baroda. 7357

WANTED.

WANTED—Wholesalexport and expo t firms to write to reliable mofussil Agency for selling or big on their behalf. Apply with samples anuotations to the ALLIANCE IMPORT a AGENCY COY., Rajkot.
R 3677 7348

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two w "CHANDLAR" CARS, 30 H.-P., 5 seater and the other 7 seater, Rs. 8,0(Apply L. J. SHASTRI, 247, Amritwadi, aon Back Road. 7330

FOR SALE—Rare ortunity for Antique Collector, very PERSIAN CARPET. Please apply Box No. , Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7327

PETROL at 2-12 fro day available by Coupon. CO-ERATIVE MOTOR STORES, West End ema. Corner
R1974 7372

FOR SALE.—Spng and Weaving COTTON WAS of various qualities. Apply with firm off and particulars of the qualities requireo the BINOD MILLS CO., LTD.' Ujjain. 7312

AUCTION SALE Irs. Anderson's valuable furnitur, awing Room Suite, Dressing Cheval Glas etc., "Rafia Manzil" Wodehouse Road, Cola, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
R1975 7375

ON VIEW—Mr. C. Owen's Valuable Furniture, Chinare, Chesterfield Sofas, Easychairs, etc., at perial Mansions, Cuffe Parade, Colaba TO BOLD TO-MORROW.
R 1975 7374

FOR SALE.—Ch. MARE, perfectly quiet in saddle and ness ridden by a lady, aged 7, Rs. 800, or r offer. Apply Box No. 1607, Advt. Dep "Bombay Chronicle." 7368

BOMBAY RACES Zeiss Prismatic Binoculars. Tw left. Bargains J. BARTEN, London sighter Specialist, opp. Whiteway's.
R 1963 7352

FOR SALE.—A nd-hand troughton an Simons fourrews DUMPY LEVEL without stand in d working order. Can be viewed at Clare House, Clare Road, Byculla, over Wiltre Dairy.
R 1965 7395

FOR SALE—BUI CAR—5 seater, 6 cylinders, mostly riven by owner; in good order. Lately pursed. Price Rs. 8,000 or near offer. OVERLAND CAR, two seater, driven by owner, ntly purchased, hardly used, in excellenondition, almost new. Price Rs. 4,000 near offer. Appl to SARDAR C. S. AGRE, Sambhaji Vilas, Gwalier, C. I. 7342

TO BE LET.

PANCHGUNI.—) LET from 1st January, six room NGALOW, conveniently situated, rent Rs.0. Apply Mrs. HARPER Rock side.
R 1970 7364

TO BE LET—O MOTOR GARAGE of Hamilton use at Laburnam Road. New Gamdevi, pply sharp to Mr. R. A. DUBASH, 54, Apo Street, Bombay. 7362

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp Agave Fibre". For samples and rates appl to the AGENT the Powai Estate, 50, Medow Street, Fort. 7149

GRAND AUCTION AT BHAVNAGAR.

10TH JANUARY, 1921, 12-0 NOON AND SUCCEEDING DAYS.

OF unused stocks of Watches, Clocks, different kinds of Gold and Silver ornaments, Jewellery and Necklaces, etc., Leather Bags, fancy stores, cutlery, Jade, Motors, etc., worth several lakhs to be sold on 10th January, 1921, 12-0 noon.

Goods will be sold in lots according to variety, valuable articles separately.

Inspection invited from 8-0 a.m. to 6-0 p.m. any day from 5th January 1921.

For intending bidders from outside Kathiawar, accommodation and food will be provided at reasonable rates on informing the Controller, Hazur Private Department, Bhavnagar.

Lists can be had on applying to the Controller, Hazur Private Department, Bhavnagar, or Bhavnagar State Agent, Cavasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

25 per cent. deposit in cash or Government Security will be required from the successful bidder for amount over Rs. 5,000, balance within one month. Any goods removed in the meantime to be paid for at a valuation to be fixed by the local authorities. Goods may be kept in the warehouse for two months at owner's risk free of charge; under Rs. 5,000 full payment and immediate delivery. 7249

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Boyne	4,500	25th Jan., 1921
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	28th Feb., 1921
Treven	15th	April, 1921

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 5350

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE OF STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Members of the above Company, pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Company's Act 1913, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of December, 1920 at 3 p.m., (S.T.)

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st December 1920 to 30th December, 1920, both days inclusive.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1920.

By order of the Board.
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.
Agents. 7174

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to Article 71 of the Company's Articles of Association, the first ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 72, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay, on 30th day of December, 1920 at 3-15 p.m., (S.T.) to transact the following business.

(1) To confirm the appointment of Messrs. Chhotalal M. Kothari, Maneklal Ujamshi Mulji as additional Directors.
(2) To elect Directors in place of Messrs Carsundas Tejpal and Moolji Haridas who retire by rotation but being elegible offer themselves for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(4) To lowest any other business that may be brought forward by the chairman

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.
Dated this 18th day of December 1920.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 7173

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED the following staff on the permanent Establishment of the Engineering Department:—

One CHIEF METER READER on Rs. 64—1—70, plus House Rent Rs. 8 per mensem.

Candidates are expected (1) to have knowledge of Water Works equivalent to that required of Assistant Inspectors of the Bombay Municipal Water Works, and (2) to attend to office work in connection with Water Inspector's work.

One METER REPAIRER on Rs. 64—2—70, plus House Rent Rs. 8 per mensem.

Persons of the standing of Licensed Plumbers of the Bombay Municipality having thorough practical knowledge of pipe-laying, pipe-fitting and meter repairing, will have preference. The successful candidate will be expected to control water works staff and plumbers work of the Department.

One STEAM ROAD ROLLER DRIVER on Rs. 63—3—78 per mensem.

A man having experience of work in the P. W. D. with III Class Boiler's Act certificate will be selected.

One CARPENTER on Rs. 42—2—50 per mensem. Only experienced and practical men need apply.

All these posts entitle the holders to the benefit of the Provident Fund of the Municipality and of the concessions about leave under the Civil Service Regulations.

Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 3rd January, 1921, and successful candidates will have to join immediately.

K. G. GUNJIKAR, B.A.,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 14th December, 1920. 7192

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE.

FROM the 3rd January, 1921, the office of the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, will be located in the New Customs House, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay. All communications intended for the Deputy Controllor of the Currency, Bombay should be sent to the above address with effect from that date.

M. S. MUZUMDAR,
Assistant Accounts Officer,
7369 Currency.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

ALTERATIONS IN SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE FROM 1ST JANUARY 1921.

CERTAIN ADDITIONS and alterations in the Suburban Train Service will come into force on and from 1st January 1921.

For timings see Suburban Sheet Time Tables posted at stations.

On and from the same date 13 Down N. E. Passenger will leave Victoria Terminus at 16-50 instead of 17-0.

W. ALEXANDER.
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 29th December, 1920.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME AT SANDHURST ROAD WEST.

SCHEME FOR POLICE ACCOMMODATION WITHIN THE AREA COMPRISED IN THE KHETWADI SECTION OF MUNICIPAL WARD D.

SCHEME NO. 35.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 39 of the above Act, Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act, made a Police Accommodation Scheme.

The limits of the area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 868 square yards) are as follows:—

On or towards the North, by Khetwadi Main Road,
On or towards the East, by land leased by the Board to Dr. F. R. Parekh,
On or towards the South, by land leased to Messrs. Ambelal Sarvotam Pai and Mancharam Makandas, and
On or towards the West, by land leased to Mr. A. S. Palkhiwalla.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a Map (Estate Agent's plan No. 249, dated December 1st, 1920) of the area comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours.

No land is proposed to be acquired by the said Trustees for the purpose of the said Scheme.

Dated this 13th day of December, 1920.

E. G. TURNER,
Chairman of the Board.
7029

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 30th day of December, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company situated at Chartered Bank Building, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors Report and the duly audited Statement of Accounts of the Company up to the 30th September 1920.
(2) To confirm the appointment of Mr. Manu Subedar as a Director of the Company.
(3) To confirm the appointment of Messrs. Narandas Pursotum and Jamnadas Dwarkadas as additional Directors of the Company.
(4) To appoint a Director in place of Mr. L. R. Tairsee, who retires by rotation but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.
(5) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
(6) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th December 1920 to 8th January 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS.
Managing Director.
Dated 16th December, 1920. 7204

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 31st instant and 1st promimo those days being Public Holidays (New Year) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1920. 7280

MANDALAY MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the undersigned for the post of an Assistant Health Officer in the Mandalay Municipality on a salary of Rs. 400—20—600 per mensem, with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem.

Candidates must possess a Registerable Medical Qualification and a British Diploma in Public Health.

No private practice will be allowed.

Applicants should state age and nationality.

Applications, together with copies of testimonials as to health and character, and an authenticated copy of Diploma, should reach the undersigned by the 31st January, 1921.

The successful candidate will be required to join his appointment at once, and to pass an examination by the Lower Standard in Burmese within a year of his joining the appointment.

He shall, if made permanent, have to contribute to the Municipal Provident Fund.

By Order,
(Sd.) B. N. MULLAN,
M.B., C.M., (Edin), D.P.H., (Camb)
Health Officer,
Mandalay Municipality.
Mandalay, dated 29th November, 1920. 6881

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

SCHEME NO. 48.

SCHEME for Police Accommodation at Mahim on land, situate near Mahim Fort, within the area known as Mahim Section of the Municipal Ward G.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 39 of the above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act made a Police Accommodation Scheme.

The limits of the area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 6337 sq. yds. or thereabouts) are as follows:—

On or towards the North by the property bearing New Survey No. 58,
On or towards the East by the property bearing portion of New Survey No. 54.
On or towards the South by a Municipal Road, and,
On or towards the West partly by Mahim Fort and partly by a portion of the property bearing New Survey No. 58.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme a map (being Estate Agent's Plan No. 252 dated 4th December 1920) of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1920.

E. G. TURNER,
Chairman of the Board.
7309

NOTICE.

AUTOMOBILE PRICES.

ARE RAPIDLY ADVANCING.

CURRENT ADVERTISEMENTS Confirm above.

	New Prices. Rs. a. p.	Old Prices. Rs. a. p.
NASH 5 Passenger Touring	8,750 0 0	7,600 0 0
ESSEX 5 Passenger Touring	7,500 0 0	6,750 0 0
DORT 5 Passenger Touring	6,500 0 0	5,500 0 0

We have a limited number of the above Cars at the OLD PRICES.

Place your order to-day while these cars are available.

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
Temporary address.
Opp. Colaba Post Office,
Wodehouse Road, Colaba.
Phone No. 1134. Telegrams "DARRACQ." 7358

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES ENGLISH BLUE SERGE AND 3 CASES BLACK ITALIAN.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 30th instant at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Jasooji and Sons, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Madhavdas Karsandas and Co.

2 bales English Blue Surge.
3 cases Black Italian No. 2605.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 PACKAGE WASHING CHECKS.

On TUESDAY the 4th January at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha market by order of Sha Pranjivandas Juthabhoy and on account and at the risk of Yahudi S. S. Rubin.

K. K. 6675 6847 1—1 package washing checks of Khan and Khan office 43 44 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 "DAIMLER" LORRIES (3 TONS CAPACITY.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th January 1921, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the China Bagh, Girgum Back Road.

7 "Daimler" Lorries (3 tons capacity), 4 cylinder with brand new Dexie magneto, new Zenith carburetors.

The above Lorries are on view at the place of Auction.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES FANCY ZEPHYRS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 30th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharmarajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth R. Jeram Naranji and on accouunt and at the risk of Thucker Lukhmidas Gordhandas.

5 packages Fancy Zephyrs of Faramji Sons.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th December, 1920.

Income Tax. . .

& Super Tax

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
41 Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY.

SALE on THURSDAY, the 30th December 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Dharuvala Bldg. Chira Bazar Girgaon No. 306-308.

AUCTION SALE OF ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD, DRAWING ROOM DINING ROOM & OFFICE RICHLY POLISHED, LATEST PATTERN FURNITURE, DOOR CURTAINS, GLASS & CROCKERIWARE ETC.

On THURSDAY, the 30th December, 1920, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at the above place where goods are arranged for sale once and household very decent furniture including satin lined Suite, marble top table, dressing chest of drawers, glass door cupboards, office writing tables, arm and armless chairs, wooden bedstead, low and easy chairs, leather lined reclining sofas, palm stands, Verandah bench, dumb waiter, towel stands, hat stand Umbrella stands glass show case, door curtains, tiled, and plain teapoys, glass and plateuware, ganchas, phonographs records, etc.

The furniture is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Artistic Household and Office Furnitures, Phonographs with Records, Varnish Cases, Clarifier Machine, Sundry Articles, Bycicles, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 3rd January 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:

Household and Office furniture such as drawing Room Suites of Sofas and chairs, armed and armless chairs, mirror-door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, mirror sideboards, fancy cupboards, bookstands, etc.

By order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of Fidaali Mahomedali, Varnish Merchant, Bhajipala Street, 30 cases Varnish "Flag" Brand, Manufactured by Messrs. Sandemen Bros. Glasgow:—

14 cases, each 60 tins, (quarter gallons), copal varnish.
6 cases, each 60 tins, (quarter gallons) carriage varnish.
10 cases, each 15 tins, (one gallons) copal varnish.

By order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Mahomedali Abdullabhoy Rangwala, Varnish Merchant, Bhajipala, Street:—

16 cases Varnish ex. S. S. "Kingsmere," manufactured by Messrs. Sandemen Bros., Glasgow.
1 "Tharnles" Super Clarifier, steel boot moulds, paperfiles, cashboxes, etc.
3 doz. new phono records and 6 horns.
Bycicles, Horses and Carriages at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th Dec. 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NIZAM STREET NEAR NULL BAZAR.

Under instructions from, Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Jiwai, widow of Dalloobhoy Thaver, Hassanbhai Dattoo and Rajmboy Dattoo and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the deed of mortgage dated the 22nd day of December, 1917, and made between the mortgators of the past and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of January, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. sell by public auction on the premises the undermentioned property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Nizam Street outside the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 176 and five ninths square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2658, New No. 9069, Old Survey Nos. 1720-1721-1719 and New Survey No. 2/883 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6427 and Street Nos. 77-79 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Haji Suleman Allimistry, on or towards the West by the property of Hajee Ebrahim Haji Suleman, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage and on towards the South by the said Nizam Street and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th December 1920.

Dr. BATLIWALA'S MEDICINES.

AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS IN INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.—For all kinds of fevers Malaria, Influenza Ague, etc. Price Rs. 1-2 each.

BATLIWALA'S BALAMRIT for Weak Children and thin adults. Tonic. Rs. 10 each.

BATLIWALA'S (CURE-ALL) BALM—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache, etc. As. 9 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE—Tablets one grain each in Bottles of hundred. Rs. 1-4 each

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS—for pale and anaemic people. An aphrodisiac Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S (DIARRHOEA MIXTURE—for dysentery and diarrhoea and for Cholera. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE Tablets two grains each. Rs. 1-12.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER. As 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for all kinds of itches, Dhobi, etc. etc. As. 6 each.

Sold everywhere in India and also by Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO.,
Warli, Laboratory, Bombay, 1.
Telegraphic Address:—
BATLIWALA WARLI, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
A GRAND VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME.

"COTTRELLS TROUPE"

ROMAN GYMNASTS;
ECCENTRIC ACROBATS;
TAMBOURINE DANCE:
SELECTED SONGS;

Also a 3 reel picture drama

"The Ninth Day"

A military drama showing how an ordinary soldier, by deed of bravery, earned his commission and also a sweet-heart.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1. Ans. 8 & 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2 each) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).

(NO INCREASE IN PRICES)

FROM TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) SPECIAL NEW YEAR PROGRAMME. ENTIRE GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Look out for the announcement in to-morrow's papers.

A MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION

By the end of January 1921.

"THE GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY."

BY FAR THE BIGGEST OPERA COY. EVER BROUGHT OUT TO INDIA.
36 PRINCIPAL ARTISTES.
44 CHORUS & BALLET.
OPERA COY'S OWN ORCHESTRA.

Box plan will open shortly at enhanced prices from Rs. 10/- Downwards.

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers

Offer Cordial X'mas Greetings and New Year to their patronsl ,and respectfully invite them to their sumptuous feast of the season at the favourite

West-End Cinema

X'MAS WEEK.
DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

THURSDAY, the 30th December.
WOMAN GOD FORGOT
(Cecil B. Demelle's Production)
Featuring Geraldine Farrar.

FRIDAY, the 31st December.
WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME
(Paramount Special Production)
Novel by Sir Hall Caine,
Featuring Katherine Macdonald.

SATURDAY, 1st January, 1921.
THE WHIP
William Brady Production
Screen Virgin of the Famous Drury Lane Success.

SUNDAY, the 2nd January.
LEST WE FORGET
Metro Special Production
Featuring Rita Jolivet.

MONDAY, the 3rd January.
WHOM THE GODS WOULD DESTROY
Adapted from Charles R. Macaulay's famous novel. sweeping vision of human passion from birth of man to the present.

TUESDAY, the 4th January.
THE TERROR ISLAND
Paramount Artcraft Production
Featuring Harry Houdini, the famous Handcuff King

WEDNESDAY, the 5th January.
DARBY AND JOAN
From the pen of Sir Hall Caine featuring Dervent Hall Caine, the author's son and the beautiful star Ivy Close.

THURSDAY, the 6th January.
GIRL OF THE SEA
A Williamson Submarine Production featuring Betty Hillburn.

FRIDAY, the 7th January.
DARING HEARTS
A Vitagraph production featuring the inimitable Francis X. Bushman and lovely Beverley Bayne.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD,
TO-NIGHT
THE LAST TWO EPISODES
OF
The Daredevil Jack
Episodes 14th TERRIBLE VENGENCE
Episode 15th THE TRIPLE CHASE
AND
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest
HAROLD LLOYD
The Great of Screen Comedian
IN
The Haunted Spooks
TIME:
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Daily.
Matinee on Bank Holiday & Saturday 5 p.m. & Sunday 3-30, 5-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

TO-NIGHT!
Yet Another Supremely Magnificent Million-Dollar Picture!
Just for To-day—To-day only—and no further!
Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS
present
GERALDINE FARRAR
IN
"THE WOMAN GOD FORGOT"
"The woman God forgot" marks a distinct advance in the annals of the motion picture. Just as "Joan the woman" was considered the triumph of the season at its release so does this new de Mille spectacle disclose the latest achievements in the Cinema art.
Special Timings: 5; 6-45; 8-30 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
Usual Low Rates: Box Rs. 2; Sofa Re 1; First Class As. 12, Second Class As. 6; Third Class As. 3.
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road).

INDIA'S Greatest SKIN CURE
CONTAINS NO ANIMAL FAT NOR ANY MINERAL IS PURELY VEGETABLE
Zam Buk
RUB IT IN
CURES BRUISES · ITCHES · ECZEMI SORES · ULCERS · PILES · PIMPLES · ECZEMA · RHEUMATISM · BAD LEGS · PRICKLY HEAT.
UNEQUALLED FOR CRICKETERS, & SPORTSMEN GENERALLY.
ज़ामबक
चर्मरोगांचें उत्तम औषध
ZAM-BUK possesses curative, soothing, and antiseptic powers of an unique order. There is real benefit in every touch of Zam-Buk because each individual one of its uniquely blended *herbal* ingredients has a definite medicinal value. There is no useless "make-weight" in the form of lard or other animal fat. Zam-Buk is the **super-ointment**, and saves its users money because it is quick and sure in action, prevents suffering, and repels skin-disease.
Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors at R. 1 or Rs. 2-4. By post for R. 1-2 or Rs. 2-8, from The Zam-Buk Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, Kemp & Co., Bombay, etc.
CONTAINS NO ANIMAL FATS

OLD SAFETY RAZOR BLADES
We resharpen Gillette Ulemak, Auto Durham etc Blades, keen as new at Re. 1-8 doz. Under six As 2 each. "O K." Safety Razor with 5 Blades Re 1-4-0 Extra Blades Re. 1-8. per 10 Gillette Blades stropp Re. 1 each. All Post free. MATHEWS, Co. Midays Co., (Opp Cornelia), Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 28th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-days prices.
Dec.	—
Jan.	9.68
Feb.	—
Mar.	9.87
April	—
May	10.00
June	10.03
July	10.09
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	10.00
Nov.	—

Prices taken at 10-10 a. m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 28th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	9.33
Mar.	9.51
May	9.70
July	9.85

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 27th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	23,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—
" " to Continent	10,000
Futures at New York March	14.14
" " " May	14.23
" " " July	14.40
Spot Cotton at New York	15.00
" " " Orleans	13.75
Futures at New Orleans March	13.48
" " " May	13.69
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6 5/16
Demand Bills	3.49.50
U. S. Mined	99 1/2
" " Foreign	64 1/4

New York, Dec. 28th.

Futures at New York Mar.	13.50
" " " May	13.62
" " " July	13.72

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 29th 1920.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-5-0
Bank Demand	1-5 1/16
Dem. Acceptance 3m/s	1-6-0
For. Demand	394 1/2
American Dollars	408
Hongkong	230 1/2
Shanghai	312
Japan	196
Singapore	164 1/2

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotation Rates.

Dec. 29th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
David	No. 10	0 14 0
Sapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 13 0
Gurimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 13 6
Sapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 12 6
Japan	No. 40/1	2 0 0
Do.	No. 42/2	2 5 6
Do.	No. 20	1 4 0

METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotation

Dec. 29th 1920.

	per mod.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/4	83 8 0
Do.	1	83 8 0
Do.	1 1/2	83 8 0
Do.	1 1/2	83 8 0
Do.	1 3/4	83 8 0
Do.	2	83 8 0

COPPER RATE

Dec. 29th 1920.

	per mod.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	3/4	77 8 0
Do.	1	80 0 0
Do.	1 1/2	80 0 0
Do.	1 1/2	84 0 0
Do.	1 3/4	84 0 0
Do.	2	84 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		60 0 0
Panch teka joint		25 0 0
Copper English Bars		83 0 0
Brass Bars		35 0 0
Alumina		89 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Vasaar rates.

Bombay, Dec. 29th 1920. 6-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms	Ball. Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30	61 8 0	9 3 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	59 0 0	8 14 0
" Karachi Bangla	62 0 0	9 1 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 8 0	13 0 0
" " Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13 0 0	13 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 12 0	13 4 0
" " Thin	12 0 0	12 8 0
Teseeld, White 88-15	90 0 0	16 0 0
" Gujar 75-25	85 0 0	—
" Gujar 50-50	80 0 0	—
" Black	65 0 0	—
Poppyseed, White	15 0 0	15 12 0
Groundnuts	67 0 0	—
Mowraseed	8 0 0	8 8 0
Barley	48 0 0	—
Castorseed	49 0 0	9 12 0
Cottonseeds	34 0 0	4 14 0

IMPORT.

Dec. 28.

S S Moshobra from London Agents:—B S N Co.:—60 cases tickets, 40 cases spirit, 36 cases paint, 1480 kegs paint, 160 drums paint, 595 casks paint, 725 bdles metal sheets, 75 cks tallows, 96 cases stationery, 70 cases photo material, 9 cases colours 1000 cases milk, 235 bales paper, 103 cases medicine, 275 cases champaign, 178 cases gins, 5490 casks cements, 30 cases boot-polish, 190 bags broken tiles, 250 cases whisky, 301 cases wine 265 cas bottons, 37 cases glasware, 895 cases stoneware, 72 cases biscuits, 175 cases soap, 37 cases woollen, 53 cases varnish, 49 cases cheese.

S S Lahore from Glasgow, Agents Killick Nixon and Co.:—30 bales paper, 16 cases envelopes 11 cases stationery, 137 cases wine, 160 bags dogs pikes, 35 bales canvas, 110 cases paint, 11 cases umbrellas, 255 case beer, 2677 cases whisky, 61 cases cotton yarn, 30 bales cotton yarn, 107 bales cottons 301 cases cottons.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 28

S S Orna, Moxon, Rangoon.
S S Pernea, Cuthbert, Busreh.
S S Lhasa, Woollatt, Karachi.
S S Itola, Amos, Rangoon.
S S Kimi Maru, Faijmi, Calcutta.

Ahe following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Howick Hal, Davis, Calcutta.
S S Sarasvati, Kassam, Alleppy.
S S Bandra, Fitzherbert, Basra.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:
Steamer Sultania for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Purno afor Persian Gulf.
Steamer Nairobi for Coast Ports.

S S Ornea:—The B I S N Company's steamer Orna, 2996 tons, Captain M Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S Purnea:—The B I S N Company's steamer Purnea, 2126 tons, Captain J Cuthbert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 383 passengers.

S S Lhasa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Lhasa, 958 tons Captain A E Wollatt, arrived in narbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 569 passengers.

S S Itola:—The B I S N Company's steamer Itola, 1340 tons, Captain G W D Amos arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S Kimi Maru:—The steamer Kimi Maru, 1932 tons, Captain N. Faijimi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Howick Hall:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Hawick Hall, 3171 tons, Captain J. Davis, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, 1877 tons, Captain D. C. Fitzherbert, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

Wednesday, 29th Dec. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B	Goalpara	NF	NF	M & Co
C & R	Ischia	Genoa	2/1	Italiana
D	Muroran Maru	(Boats)	NF	N Y Kaisha
E	Tenshin Maru	Colombo	4/1	N Y Kaisha
G	Nour-El: Bahar	NF	NF	P Padaneree & Co
F	Bellerby	Dunkirk	NF	J F & Co
H	Saraswati	NF	NF	R E Collin & Co
L	Egypt	NF	NF	M & Co
M	Loyalty	NF	NF	N Morarji & Co
N	Pengelly	Philadelphia	29/12	Graham & Co
O	Bajune	NF	NF	P Foundry
P	Donia	Middlesbrough	N F	Graham & Co
Q	Warina	NF	NF	M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Courland	NF	NF	K N & Co
	Indrawati	NF	NF	K N & Co
	Kaveri	Bhownager	29/12	K N & Co
	Mahanadi	Karachi	29/12	K N & Co
	Oporto	NF	NF	K N & Co.
	Ponani	NF	NF	K N & Co
	Sabermati	Mangalore	31/12	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Siam Maru Kobe		29/12	O S Kaisha
2	Clan Mackinnon	Malabar coast	30/12	J F & Co
3	Chakdara	Basra	31/12	M & Co
4	Bandra	Basra	30/12	M & Co
5	Lahore	Japan	NF	M & Co
6	Khedive	Jedda	2/1	T M & Co
9	Hawick Hall	Calcutta	30/12	Graham & Co
10	Clan Stuart	NF	NF	J F & Co
12	Batenfels.	Karachi	5/1	J F & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	City of Karachi	Karachi	2/1	K N & Co
2	Karapara	Durban	31/12	M & Co
3	Vasna	Basra	29/12	M & Co
4	Mandala	Karachi	4/1	M & Co
5	Schiedijk.	Karachi	31/12	E D Sassoon & Co
6/7	Brito Mark.	NF	NF	Oddiest & Co
7	China	London	1/1	M & Co
7	City of Canton	Rangoon	2/1	Graham & Co
8	Goblons	Trieste	5/1	L Triestino
10	Sandakan.	Aden	1/1	A N & Co
11	City of Lahore	Liverpool	1/1	K N & Co
12	P. F. Wilhelm	Liverpool	1/1	A N & Co
13	Caledonia	Marseilles	8/1	M & Co
14	Kingmere.	Liverpool	7/1	Graham & Co
15	Woermann	Suez	3/1	Graham & Co
16	Ismaila	Calcutta	1/1	M & Co
17	Main	Southampton	4/1	M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Abydos	NF	NF	I & P S N Co
	Aungbarn	Rangoon	29/12	S W & Co
	Bhoosa	NF	NF	T M & Co

EXPORT.

Dec. 28.

S S City of Karachi for Liverpool:—2000 cwt. groundnut, Louis Drefus. 1000 cwt. myrabolams, K. Bhagwandas and Co.. 100 bales cotton Patel Bros.

S S Kingmere for Liverpool 15 bales wool, row, Bombay Co.; 2600 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Oreland for Philadelphia:—1500 tons, manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

S S Esperia for Hamburg:—100 bales cotton K. Thacker and Co.

S S Esperia for Antwerp:—1600 tons, manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S S Mandala for Antwerp:—1000 cwt. groundiuts, Louis Drefus.

S S Ischia for Genoa:—1000 cwt. castorseed, Ralli Bros. 737 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Schiedijk for Hamburg:—200 bales cotton, Kanjee Devji.

S S Schiedijk for Antwerp:—700 cwt. buffelo horn, A. Mohmed and Co.; 1000 tons. manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

SS Gablonz for Trieste:—500 bales cotton, Killachand Devchand and Co.; 330 bales cotton Patel Bros.; 692 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Gablonz for Venice:—156 bales cotton; Ralli Bros.; 56 bales silk, B G Goris and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Tenshin Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Gosho K. Kaisha; 1100 bales cotton, Tiyo Menka K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S S Lahore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Takoko Menkora K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha; 601 cwt. myrabollams, Narsu Muljee and Co.

S S Lahore for Hongkong:—6 cwt. cambay stones, E. Noordin and Co.; 500 bales cotton Currimbhoy and Co.

S S Lahore for Shanghai:—800 bales cotton, W H Brady and Co.; 25 cases 2800 Olbs. butter, Imperial Dairy Co.; 2500 bales cotton, Toyo M. Kaisha; 4 cases 448 lbs. butter, A C. Patel and Co.; 10 cases 1120 butter, Parisian Dairy Co.

S S Lahore for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Yokohama K. Kaisha.

LANDED WITHOUT PASSPORT.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira at the Esplanade Police Court. Inspector Mvampalli of the C. I. D., charged Bhagwandas a young Hindu tailor with landing in Bombay from Zanzibar without a passport as required by the Rule 3 of the Defence of India Act.

The accused pleaded guilty and said as he was very ill he could not arrange for a passport before embarking. He was convicted and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

Entries closed at 4 p.m., Tuesday, December 28:—

THE WINDSOR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Messrs A S Moloobhoy and Pine's Cresset.
Mr Pine's Liberty.
Mr Diamond's Murmansk.
Mr R R S's Wayside.
Mr R R S's Black Kite.
Mr Kelso's Crushed Glass.
Mrs J K Mehta and Mrs S C Petit's Belle Syme.
Mr K Shinde's Black Walnut.
Mr S N Mahomed's Margaret Joyce.
Mr Humble's The Plough.
Mr G E D Langley's Trostan.
Messrs J H Skelton and W P Pechey's Aleli.
Mr M Goculdass' Camberley.
Mr M Goculdass' Forfeit Lass.
Mr M Goculdass' Tagamor.
Mr C Vaz's Mimi.

THE MANCHESTER PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr R R S's Cyanite.
Mr Kelso's Plaxtol.
Mr Humble's Christmas Holiday.
Mr Hastings' Love Glass.
Mr Pine's Penny Pie.
Mr M Goculdass' Gipsy's Advice.
The above race is declared void.

THE NEW YEAR HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Pine's Ampanda.
Mr Pine's Pine Box.
Mrs Fleetwood's White Simon.
Mr R R S's Le Verguier.
Mr Humble's Discussion.
Messrs Noble and H B Sorabjee's Hibernia.
Mr M Goculdass' Cahir Lass.
Mr W H Atkinson's Tresham by Amadis-Aurelia.
Mr Heath's Marcodia.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Ali bin Talib's Mandil.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Hakum.
Mr Pine's Dictate.
Mr Bright's Gold King.
Mr S N Mahomed's Karikata.
Mr Malik's Balloon.
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Kayid.
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Dartmoor.
Mr Rose's Red Cross.
Mr A S Fezi's Nevermind.
Mr M M Isfani's Anxious.
Messrs R S Captain and Hoshang Jamsetjee's Tiger.
Mr Noble's Warminster.
Mr H R Badsha's Benares.
Dr S V Kandalkar's Paladin.
Mr M Goculdass' Mentor.
Mr M Goculdass' Chieftain.
Mr M Goculdass' Rose Hill.
Messrs H Ebramjee and P Sursing's Domineer.
Messrs Ahmed Hazamy and Sattar's Ferry Boat.
Mr Heath's Shahzada.
Mr R H Gahagan's Zuheir.

THE CARLISLE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr Pine's Oregon Pine.
Mr Pine's Japanese Pine.
Mr Pine's Pine Box.
Mr M C Patel's My Patsey.
Mr Gold's Mexican Eagle.
Mr T Harrison's Gavrelle.
Mr Pine's Ampanda.
Mr Darcy's Aliensmore by Poor Boy—Eton Lass.
Messrs M Yussuff and S E Hoosain's Peach Melba.
Mr Pine's Batten.
Mr Kelso's Miss Goodenough.
Mr Kelso's St Agnes Eve.
Mr R R S's Caraway.
Mr R R S's Bathurst.
Mr H B Shroff's Glenoma.
Mr H B Shroff's Ho Ho.
Mr Bullion's Mirabelle.
Mr J Rustomjee's Lucky Queen.
Mr J Rustomjee's Qverseas.
Mr J N De Souza's Elphene.
Capt P Bouvet's Belle Voyageuse II.
Mr R H Gahagan's Roi Grison.
Mr Rose's Vlinger.
Mr F N Furdoonjee's Substance.
Mr Hastings' Laranja by William Rufus—Wendela.
Mr Noble's Barto.
Mr M Goculdass' Gladiator.
Mr Toogood's South Star.
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's Winnie B.
Mr S D Magrabi's Fine Trout.
Mr W H Atkinson's Glass Bead by Galloping Simon—Rosary.
Mr and Mrs W H Atkinson's Midton by Royal Majesty—Pride of Cuba.
Mr Heath's Kaloolah.
Mr Heath's She She.

THE BORIVLI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr K Cassumbhoy's Tawdry.
Mr K Cassumbhoy's Shatra.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Moon.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Planet.
Mr Syed Mustapha's Ashroff.
Messrs Pasu Malsee and D S Irani's Nasaralla.
Mr. Pasu Malsee's Sun.
Mr Esmail Mahomed's Paris.
Messrs Mubarak and J Dhunjibhoy's Deenar.
Mr Hastings' Hindoostan.
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's Moderate.
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's Theara.
Mr S N Mahomed's Paleface.
Mr S N Mahomed's Velvet.
Mr A S Fezi's Tilbury.
Mr Aareef's Ornate.
Mr S K Kelavkar's Sannayet.
Mr Marks' Century.
Mr Chaucer's Clinker.
Mr A K Essa's Cleaver.
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Arvil.
Mr J N De Souza's Mighty Atom.
Mr Lantin's Beadmaker.
Mr Lantin's Istamboul.
Mr Lantin's Last Day.
Mr S K Kelavkar's Austerlitz.
Mr R H Gahagan's Sammy.
Mr M M Isfani's Companion.
Mr F Valimahomed's Aligarh.
Mr Ebrahim Gazee's Palanpur.
Mr Haji Ali Khaderi's Hawaad.
Mr. Mahomed Athira's Paymaster.
Mr M C Patel's Bluey Lee.
Mr Sydney George's Distemper.
Mr Goodwills' Balance.
Mr Darling's Crescent.
Mr D D Ghista's Gold Coin.
Messrs Noble and Valibhoy Esmail's Spinner.
Mr S R A Wahab's Aeroplane.
Mr S R A Wahab's Roomi.
Messrs S R A Wahab and E M Sulleman's Latif.
Mr Abdul Karim Dakayel's Cartridge.
Mr Abdul Karim Dakayel's Surhan.
Mr Ebrahim Kadum's Peace Day.
Mr J K Shah's Yavar.
Messrs A S Moloobhoy and A Nanjee's Lord Belmore.
Mr M Shaffi's Mumtaz.
Mr G M Kidge's Ambush.
Mr J N Vakharia's Hikmat.
Mr M M Karbhari's Imkin.
Messrs M Nusserwanjee and C Soare's Wafadhar.
Mr S A Wahed's Prince Charlie.
Mr Dawoodbhoy Nensey's Grey Gazelle.
Mr Mahomed Ebrahim's My Royal.
Mr M Goculdass' Magdala.
Mr M Goculdass' Shama.
Mr A Hoyt's Freville.
Messrs H Ebramjee and P Sursing's Karam.
Messrs H Ebramjee and P Sursing's Gay Peter.
Messrs Hamdan Hamood and A K Glasswala's Honeysuckle.
Mr Hamdan Hamood's Jerwan.
Messrs N E Patel and H Hassanally's Sharaban.
Messrs Rashid Dakeel and Mink's Duke of Sparta.
Messrs Rashid Dakeel and Mink's Heckler.
Mr Mink's Justice.
Mr Mowlud Haji Ali's Financier.
Mr A A Aujan's Shah.
Mr Mujeed Jurgi's Sugger.
Mr Mowlud Haji Ali's Pilot.
Mr Abdoola Mana's Dumra.
Mr S D Magrabi's White Rose.
Mr S D Magrabi's Sir Richard.

POLO IN CALCUTTA.

GOVERNOR'S STAFF WIN CARMICHAEL CUP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

The two semi-finals in connection with this tournament were played off this afternoon on the ground of Calcutta polo ground before a distinguished gathering. His Excellency the Governor motored down to the ground shortly after the commencement of the first game, which was between H. E. the Governor's staff and Asansole, who were awarded two goals by handicappers. Despite this, the staff proved much too strong for their opponents and ran out winners by six goals to three. In the first chukker the staff served two goals and thus drew level, in the second chukker they served a goal, in the third two, in the fourth and final each side scoring a goal. The game ended in favour of the staff by six goals to three.

The second game was between Calcutta A and Calcutta C, the latter winning by three goals to nil.

General Leader and Captain Heming umpired the games.

The players were:—H. E. the Governor's staff—Capt. R. W. Bell, Major K. Robertson, Major D. O. W. Lamb and Capt. M. A. Carthew Yourstoun. Asansole—Mr. J. Mackie, Mr. P. Venderbeck, Mr. E. N. Forbes and Mr. Seth Sam.

Calcutta A—Major Raymond, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Smith and Mr. Swanzee. Calcutta C—Major Barbour, Capt. Chitty, Mr. Milton and Mr. Lyall.

Correspondence Summarized.

THE POOR CLERKS.—Mr. R. S. Vedpathak requests the Managers and Directors of firms to look to the grievances of their clerks. He says the conditions of these poorly-paid clerks are more miserable than those of the day to day earners; their income is low, but their standard of living is higher. He, therefore, implores the "Employers of Clerks" to give due consideration to these facts at the time of giving annual promotions to the clerks.

PRESIDENT, A. I. M. E. CONFERENCE.—"Facts" says that Mr. E. H. Jaffar's services in the cause of Moslem education are too well known and his election to the Presidential chair of this year's Conference is only a proper recognition of the same by the people.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.—N. B. P. describes how it is impossible now-a-days to travel in the trains with certainty and ease, due to the enormous increase in traffic without any provision for accommodation being made by the Railway authorities. He asks how long the Railway Companies will continue to reap the benefits of the higher rates of fare and yet make no provision for the convenience of the ever-increasing passengers?

EXAMINATION OF NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.—A student non-cooperator requests Mr. Gandhi to arrange a postponement of the examinations of the National Universities till May next, so that many of the student non-cooperators who for want of arrangements and facilities for studies are greatly hampered and interrupted in their studies on lines adopted for the National University examinations, may finish their course and appear in the examinations with certainty of success.

A NEW DISPENSARY IN BOMBAY.—Publicity suggests that as there are already four dispensaries in the vicinity of Umerkhadi Post Office, there should be a hospital to treat eye, ear, nose and throat diseases for the benefit of the people rather than adding one more dispensary of the same kind, which Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla is going to open.

FLUCTUATION OF 3½ PER CENT. LOAN.—Mr. R. R. Parakh is quite at a loss to understand the reason of violent fluctuations in the prices of 3½ per cent. Government Loan. He requests the Government to devise some means to rescue those who invested their savings in this loan.

GOVERNOR WISER THAN VICEROY.—M. W. Pradhan, M.Sc., is of opinion that, henceforth, if the new reforms are to be successful, the Provincial Governors should be wiser and more statesmanlike than the Viceroy.

MR. V. J. KARANDIKAR suggests that the two colleges of the D. E. S. should be called by more suitable names. The Fergusson College should be renamed "Chiploonkar College" after the name of the founder of the Society, Willingdon College as "Agarkar College" after the name of the late Mr. Agarkar, one of its professors.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28/8.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 101.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5-1/8.
D. D. on London 1/5-3/16.
2 M/st. D. A. 1/6.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 420.
3 M/st. D. A. Frc. 455.
T T on Japan Rs. 192.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 180.
American Cross rate Dols. 3.50.
Paris Cross rate Frc. 60.40.
London Silver spot D. 42.
London Silver forward D. 42.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 75.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 63.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 52/8.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 60.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1936 60.
5 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974. 60.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Santary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

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THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Within a very short time the appointments of Minis will be announced by the Government bombay. The responsibility of these Minrs is very great indeed; the public watch very anxiously every action of thei The Ministers will easily understand thablic opinion as regards education, sanitn, local self-goverment, forests, etc., bure Minister in charge of the Co-operative movement will find himself in a rather carassed positon because though the Co-rative Movement is eminently a popular it is not regarded by many as an orgation controlled for the people and by theople. The supervision of societies has herto been carried on by officials, and thoughere are non-official organizers connectedwith the movement, theso are appointed bficials to whom alone they are responsible. Hence as the control of the societies has up now been exercised by the official elemeand the movement cannot be called a tru national one. The success or failure of tfforts made nitherto should be attributedlely to the official workers but when th responsibility and power to govern thatpartment of the administration is vested a Minister responsible to the Legisve Council t is incumbent on the peopl see that the policy is moulded in accorace with the public needs and feelings. F interested in the Co-operative Movemer whether they are within the movement outside should formulate schemes and ward them to the Bombay Central Coopitive Institute which should place these paps in the hands of the Minister when he takthe charge.—Yours, etc.,

CO-OPERATOR.

"A MOTOR CAR BUSINESS DEAL"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—While reporti the above suit in your issue of Decembe5th, you say that my Company agreed tell their motor car business to the Plaint Company for the sum of rupees three la As this statement is somewhat misleadinand likely to injure our business, I beg to inform you that under the terms of thalleged agreement, we were to get rupees ree lacs for goodwill alone, and all the acts of the Company had to be paid for eparately on a certain basis, making the totvalue several times rupees three lacs.—You etc.,

THE AUTOMOILE CO., LTD.
RICARAO,
Manager.

Bombay Dec. 28.

TOKYO LETTER.

ANTI-JAPANESE FEELING IN U. S. A.

EXCITEMENT IN JAPAN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

TOKYO Nov. 17.

As was expected, the State of California has passed the Anti-Alien Land Referendum by a vote of three to one. It is chiefly directed towards the Asiatics in California, the Japanese in particular, the Chinese being already debarred from owning land in that State, by a similar Referendum, which was passed some years ago, while the Indians count nothing, there being no government to back them. Happen what it may, the Japanese Government and people are not going to accept this humiliation lying down. The Japanese in California have invested millions of dollars in land and other agricultural pursuits there. The Japanese labourers have converted thousands of acres of barren land into fertile gardens, by dint of perseverance. And, now, when they are about to enjoy the fruits of their long weary years of trouble, unremitting toil, anxiety and exertions, the Americans stand in the way. The talk of war, on both sides of the Pacific, is due to nothing but the machinations of the yellow journalists and other professional instigators. The Japanese have not the slightest intention of going to war against America, though it goes without saying that the attitude of America towards the Japanese is nothing short of a grave provocation. Lieut.-General K. Sato, a noted publicist and a spokesman for the military party in Japan, in reply to a statement in an American paper that "America would rather like to see Japan military power invade America", says that he does not believe in accepting the challenge, and that "the only thing that we can do is to be patient and self-respecting, taking the attitude of proper self-defence, waiting for America to come to attack us."

There is a plan on foot to take the question of this Anti-Alien Land Law to the United States Courts, and make a determined legal battle for the purpose of declaring the law unconstitutional. A cablegram from San Francisco says that Colonel John P. Irish, the leader in the fight in California against the anti-Japanese measure, intends to lease a tract of land to a Japanese subject, soon after the Land Law is promulgated by the Secretary of State, and place the lease on record, thus giving the Secretary of State of his action and inviting legal opposition in order to bring the matter before the courts.

The Japanese Government is not yet despaired of the sense of fair play and justice of the Federal Government at Washington, and satisfactory results are expected out of the pourparlers that are being held at Washington between Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador and Mr. Bainbridge Colby, the American Secretary of State and Mr. Roland Morris, the American Ambassador to Tokyo, now in Washington. The latest telegrams from Washington are not very discouraging, and it seems that prospects for an amicable settlement of the question are brighter than they were a few weeks ago. Nothing definite has been announced either at Washington or Tokyo, but it is surmised, in well informed circles, that sacrifices shall have to be made on both sides in order to reach a workable agreement, which, though far from satisfying the fire-eaters in both the countries, will be of the nature of a give-and-take policy. A great deal of speculation is going on in the columns of the local press as to the possible terms of the new agreement, but all are agreed that the Imperial Government has consented to stop further immigration to the States, if the due rights of the Japanese, now living in America, are not interfered with, and in future no discriminatory treatment is accorded them. The new agreement is to be a purely international document, and will nullify all discriminatory laws against the Japanese passed by any of the States.

But what of the Indians in the United States? There are thousands of them settling there, and, to a small degree, giving their quota to the development of America. Might is right even after the blood and agony of the last war, and the formation of a "Clique" of nations. With the backing of an army and a navy, the Japanese Government have been able to bring the conceited Americans to terms. The condition of the Indians in the United States, is the most deplorable of any other Asiatic nation in the New World. The British Consular and Diplomatic officials in America will thank the heavens, if the Indians, to a last man, and riven bag and baggage out of the United States. We, in Japan, earnestly hope that our leaders at home will seriously take up the matter in their hands at the next session of the National Congress.

THE AMERICAN ELECTION.

The Presidential Election in America has not been without its effects on the politics of Japan. The trend of affairs in America, when the electioneering campaigns were being held and before the final votes were cast, was watched with great interest by the politicians Japan, and the election of Senator Warren G. Harding, the Republican nominee, has brought forth very interesting comments from different schools of thought. The Republicans, in the past, have been very friendly to Japan, and it was through the good offices of a Republican President the late Mr. Roosevelt, that the Treaty of Portsmouth, between Japan and Russia, was signed; hence a number of politicians here are quite optimistic of the situation, while the other group of thinkers, who foresee the pursuance of a strong policy of imperialism by America, and a commercial and political war for supremacy in the East, especially in China and Siberia, between Japan and America, are very pessimistic, and quote the speeches of Senator Harding to the constituencies in America, in support of their contentions. But there is no denying the fact, that the state of affairs in the world, has changed, and there is no guarantee that the Republican administration will pursue the same policy, as it used to do in the past,

"The League of Nations is dead", said Senator Harding to a group of Americans, who went to congratulate him on his elections, as their Chief Magistrate. If it is not dead, at least a great blow has been dealt to it. Without the moral support of the United States, the League of Nations cannot stand on its legs. We know that France is not satisfied with the League, as it stands at present, while there are many other nations, great and small, who would feel grateful to Senator Harding, if he could save them from the clutches of this "Clique" of Nations, as some people have called it. If disappointment is felt, it would be in Great Britain, which had been dominating the Councils of the League, and dictating its policies to the rest of the world. The people of Japan also are not so enthusiastic about the League, for the simple reason, that the Whites are in the majority in the governing body of it.

THE CHINESE PUZZLE.

China is a land of puzzles, and a house of mysteries. Very often, you yourselves are puzzled and confused, no matter how great your knowledge of things Chinese might be, when you try to follow the trend of affairs in the once Celestial Empire. One fine morning we were surprised to learn from a Presidential Mandate, issued at Peking, and cabled to us, that the unification of the country was complete, and that there was no feud or discord between the North and the South. We were simply non-plussed, and were trying to find out a solution of this problem, when there came other telegrams from the Southern leaders, refuting the claims of the Peking Government, and assuring us that no compromise could be made with the militarists and usurpers at Peking, and that the Military Government at Canton was re-established. We were still groping in the dark, when to the great satisfaction of us all, the situation has been cleared by the Chinese themselves. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Dr. Wu Ting Fang and Mr. Tang Shao Yi, the three leaders of the people's party, have informed us that the Peking mandate was not actuated by any acts of sincerity, but was simply a device to throw dust in the eyes of the foreigners, who had refused to give any further loans to the Central Government, unless the country was unified. And, all this is being done under the full blaze of modern civilization. It is a pity that the 400 millions of dumb people of China, are being sacrificed at the altar of the whims and personal ambitions of a number of traitors, who have the reins of Government in their hands, and are dancing under the baton of foreign capitalists.

The famine in North China has eclipsed everythnig else in that unfortunate country. It is the worst disaster the country has faced for centuries. Owing to drought, since the last spring, nearly all the crops have perished, and the autumn crops are not even twenty per cent. of the ordinary harvest. It is difficult to imagine the dismal picture that the famine stricken regions present. Cattle, sheep and other domestic animals have either been sold or eaten up. The Hungry people have even devoured the dogs and cats, and are now obliged to subsist on herbs and bark, the supply of which is also running short, and the people are dying like flies. The transaction in human beings is very brisk, and men are selling their wives and children for a few dollars, to obtain money with which to buy food to appease their hunger. The Central Government at Peking is powerless to alleviate the sufferings of the people. It has no money even to pay the regular salaries of the petty officials. On the other hand, the higher officials and military governors, who have made billions by squeezing the poor masses, are deaf to the cries of their dying countrymen. They would rather like to spend their fortunes for their concubines or for the smiles of some pretty girls, rather than give money in charity to those, by the sweat of whose brows, they have fattened. The Peking Government tried to raise a loan for the relief of the famine stricken districts, on the security of the surplus of the Custom duties, by making an *ad valorem* raise of 10 per cent. The foreign powers have reluctantly given their sanction to this loan, but the Chinese authorities have not yet succeeded in their plans, while thousands are being daily laid to rest for ever. Public subscriptions throughout China have been raised, and are still being collected, but all this will be a drop in the ocean.

THE MEIJI SHRINE.

It was during the reign of the late Emperor Meiji that Japan, an unknown of group of islands, rose to a first rate power in the world. The wars with China and Russia, which laid the foundation of the present day Japan, were fought during His late Majesty's rule, and Japan owes her present elevated position in the world to the benevolent rule, and a wise steering of the state's ship by the Emperor Meiji. He possessed an unbounden love for his subjects and always shared with them their griefs and sorrows equally.

To commemorate the memory of their beloved Emperor, the Japanese people, with the help of their government, have built a Meiji Shrine in the suburbs of Tokyo. It has taken six years to build this piece of magnificient structure and its compounds, at an approximate amount of Yen 20,000,000 (eq. about Rs. 30,000,000). The majority of the labourers were voluntary workers from different parts of the country, who regardless of their positions in life, came out to Tokyo to "do their bit" in commemorating the memory of one, to whose benevolent rule, they owed their present status in the councils of the world.

It was only a few days ago, that the dedication ceremony was held with great pomp and ceremony according to Shinto rites. The city of Tokyo was gaily decorated, and bedecked with flags, buntings and a thousand other decorations. A three-day-celebration was held in Tokyo, as well as in other parts of the country on a scale, unprecedented in the annals of Japan. Millions of people from the remotest villages came over to Tokyo to pay their respects to the enshrined spirit of their late Emperor, and those who could not undertake this long journey, celebrated the event in their towns and villages. To the eye of an Indian it presented the spectacle of a *Kumbh Mela*.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS.

A SPLIT THREATENED.

MODERATES AGAINST ADHESION TO MOSCOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec 28.
Recd. Midnight Dec. 29.

Tours.—A split amongst the French Socialists is threatened as a result of the Socialist Congress here, deciding by a narrow majority to give priority to the discussion of the question of adhesion to the Third Internationale. The debates were heated, the Moderates uttering a warning against the adhesion to Moscow as being equivalent to delivering the Socialists into the hands of Bourgeois governments, pointing out that the Communist minorities had had succeeded in splitting the Socialists in the country except Britain and Austria. A joint telegram from Mm. Lenin, Trotsky and Zinovieff was read insisting upon complete acceptance of Moscow's twentyone conditions before adhesion and was accepted. Eventually, the Moderates decided to secede from the Congress.

CLARA ZETKIN'S ENTRY.

LATER.

The proceedings of the Socialist Congress were dramatically interrupted by the entry of the notorious Clara Zetkin, whom the President welcomed as M. Lenin's delegate. Zetkin replied with a violent speech declaring that the French Socialists should become divided so as to ensure the ultimate union by getting rid of the Moderates. She added that it was time that the proletarisat of France, Germany and Britain came to help the Russian proletariat. President Frossard pointed out that Zetkin herself admitted that the German proletariat was responsible for the war, but M. Frossard expressed the hope that the latter would not be driven to a new war by the Treaty of Versailles.

A TWO MILLION STERLING DEAL.

UTILISATION OF "WORTHLESS." MUNITIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 1 a.m. Dec. 30.

A twenty-eight year old City man Leonard Aldridge, interviewed with regard to the deal that he and the Middlesborough metal merchants Messrs. Hughes, Bolskow and Company had concluded with the Ministry of Munitions for the purchase of four British dumps in France for two millions sterling, said that specialists would be engaged to ascertain the utilisation of the seemingly worthless munitions. It is understood, for instance, that aspirin can be extracted from poison gas.

PLIGHT OF WRANGEL'S TROOPS

24000 IN STATE OF DESPERATION IN GALLIPOLI.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 1 a.m. Dec. 30.

Athens.—Twenty-four thousand Wrangel troops in Gallipoli are in state of desperation through hunger and disease owing to the lack of medical arrangements. It is stated here that the Greeks are unable to supply deficiencies.

VERDUN NECROPOLIS.

TO BE INSPECTED BY KING GEORGE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 1 a.m. Dec. 30.

Paris.—When King George visits Verdun shortly, he will inspect the great necropolis, containing forty huge tombs representing forty battles around Verdun each containing unidentified remains collected on the battlefields. At each corner of the necropolis a Catholic Chapel, a Protestant Church, a Jewish Synagogue and a Mussulman Mosque are being erected. It is proposed to transfer the unidentified bodies now lying in thousands, in various cemeteries around the town to the famous Hill of Douaumont, the slopes of which will be a vast cemetery, enabling the visitors at a glance to appreciate the magnitude of the struggle.

DELAY IN WATER-SUPPLY.

COMMISSIONER'S EXPLANATION.

A Meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr M. A. M. Khan presiding when consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner regarding the operations of the Fire Brigade and the delay in the supply of water at the fire which broke out at Dontad Lane, Pydhonie, the 3rd November 1920. The letter stated:—

I have to state that the first call was received at the Mandvi Station from the Samuel Street Fire Alarm at 4-21 p.m. (B.T.) followed by one from Exchange Telephone No. 2865 almost immediately. The Mandvi, Babula Tank and Bhuleshwar appliances responded and were in attendance at the fire three minutes later. The building which was one of three floors comprising gunny bag godowns on the ground floor and dwelings on the upper storeys was found to be well alight and the "Big Fire" message was despatched to Byculla Station where it was received at 4-24 p.m. As no water was forthcoming after a reasonable time, a telephone message was sent to the Water Department at 4-38 p.m., again at 4-42 and at 4-43. Repeated enquiries were made of the Water Department Inspectors who were present but all to no purpose, and it was soon seen that something serious and unaccountable had happened in the ordinary supply and other arrangements were made. In the meantime a local well had been discovered and the Mandvi engine was set to work. The water from the jets, however, owing to the position of the engine had little or no effect and the fire continued to spread. Other engines had by this time arrived but it was not till about 4-55 p.m. that water became available and they were able to commence operations. Once started the work of extinguishing the fire was soon completed, and except for slight damage to an unoccupied adjoining building, the fire was confined to the one in which it broke out.

Further enquiries into the cause of the delay of water reveal the fact that though the water was turned on from Bhandarwada Reservoir promptly on receipt of the alarm at 4-22 p.m. (B.T.), the main gate of the outlet valve from the reservoir failed to act though it was not realized that any thing of the nature had occurred until repeated messages continued to be sent, when other arrangements were immediately made from the next nearest source.

Under ordinary circumstances water should have been available at the fire from 10 to 15 minutes from the opening of the valve, but the failure of the water gate and the time taken for concentrating pressure from other sources on the locality of the fire was the cause of the supply not being available till 4-55 p.m.

The letter was recorded.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Presidential address of Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar has not come up to the expectation of the general public. He was thought to be the fittest man to "give the vital cement to solidify the new edifice of our National creed." but he betrayed that expectation. Now we are led to believe with him that he would have discharged the most responsible duty of a President of the Indian National Congress had the honour been bestowed on him some years ago or reserved to be offered in the future. With the rapid stride of Indian political evolutions, during these years, though Mr. Chariar was thought to be in close touch with the trend of national feeling, his "faith in the British education and freedom-loving Britishers" which he so labouriously depicts in his address, has amply demonstrated that he is failing to keep in touch with the progressive feelings and ideals of the people in India. His address, with certain eliminations would have been quite fit, had he been the President in 1916 in place of Lord Sinha, which year, but for the treaching of his friends "he was nearly on the point of winning the laurel.

In the Presidential address he only denounces the N.-C.-O. programme of Mahatma Gandhi. It is theoritical to the extreme and "ignores facts and present day conditions in India." His Nation-building as an alternative to Non-co-operation is not a novel thing to the Indian public. Already Nation-building is in progress in India and will go on with accelerated speed, and to meet the present sore political situation this is too weak an instrument; that is why we want some radical change in the determination of the nation. Let us wait and see who runs the day—Mahatmaji or Mr. Chariar.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE DISAPPOINTED."

SHIPBUILDING ON CLYDE IN 1920.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., Dec. 29.

The shipbuilding and engineering output on the Clyde during 1920 has been two hundred and sixty-three vessels of 669,960 tons launched and machinery of 665,917 horsepower constructed for merchantmen, compared with three hundred and seventy-nine vessels of 652,454 tons launched and machinery of one and a half millions horsepower constructed last year.

POSTAL STRIKE.

"AS BAD AS EVER."

DEPLORABLE PUBLIC APATHY.

Though the handful of services employed by the Postal authorities have begun to shoulder the work. The public complaints regarding the postal irregularities are as numerous as before. The system of house to house delivery still exists in name only in case of many localities.

The stripers, many of whom entered new employment, meet every day at the Babula Tank and they patheticaHy regret the lack of public sympathy at this hour of their crisis. To a representative of the 'Chronicle" who went to see them at the Babula Tank, many of them put the question as to how could the public of Bombay let pass such an organized injustice done to them by the bureaucratic postal authorities. They also asked whether they did not belong to the same community which was now fighting to redress the sufferings of some of its members in the Colonies. "If our brethren in the colonies can claim the sympathy of our countrymen, can't we living amongst them here claim the same?" asked one of the men.

It appears that the strikers are not as much anxious about their job as for the redress of the unjust way in which they have been treated in respect of their pension or provident fund.

NEW YEAR GREETINGS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am sorry to see that nothing has yet been settled regarding the poor postmen. The authorities concerned should see that New Year is drawing near. What about the New Year greetings which are to be posted to different friends and relatives? And are those merry greetings to be thrown in the gutter or in the sea whilst the friends and relatives will be anxiously waiting for the cards?

Will the authorities concerned make necessary arrangement for the above mentioned day?—Yours, etc.,

W. P. P.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

BOMBAY BANK ARRESTS.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

Khurshed N. Banaji, the Parsi who had been arrested in connection with fraud in the Bombay Bank, was again placed before Mr. Frank Oliveira at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday when Inspector Smith applied for a further remand in jail custody.

Mr. S. G. Velinker, Bar-at-Law, on behalf of the accused made an application for bail. He said that since his remand into jail the accused's physical condition had been such that it really endangered his life to remain in jail any longer and that full restitution had been made to the Bank and that the Bank was not in a position even now to formulate the charges and that considerable time would elapse before the Bank would be in such a position. The counsel further agreed that the accused had been kept in custody for about a month and there was not a scrap of evidence against him. It would be absolutely inhuman to keep him any longer in jail.

In reply to a vuery of the Court Mr. Smith said that the Bank had so far traced the frauds back to 1915, and the auditors were still continuing investigations and they would have to call accounts from fifteen different branches for that purpose.

Banaji was eventually ordered to be enlarged on a bail of rupees two lakhs and two sureties for rupees one lakh each.

MOTOR PROSECUTION AT BANDRA.

CHAFFEUR FINED RS. 100.

Recently Sergeant Harries of the Bandra Police, charged Allabux Vazir, driver of motor car No. 7303 belonging to the Black and White Taxis Ld. before the First Class Resident Magistrate with driving his car so negligently and rashly on the Hill Road that he ran it into the back of a tanding car. Sergeant Harries asked the Court to inflict a deterrent sentence on the accused as his offence was of a serious character, for apart from the damage he had caused to the standing car, two persons were more or less seriously injured, one of them being a lady.

His worship fined the accused Rs. 100.

STRIKE IN RHONDDA COALFIELDS ENDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., Dec. 29.

The strikers in the Rhondda coalfields have decided to return to work pending negotiations.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Public Lecture, Bahai Hall, at 5-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

DE MELLO.—Poona, on 27th instant, Ursula De Mello, L. C. P. S., daughter of John and Clotilde De Mello.

TELEGRAPH-NOTIFICATION.

Deferred telegrams for Persia and Mesopotamia are not accepted owing to interruption on the cable and land lines.

LECTURE ON LABOUR.

Under the auspices of the League, a public lecture in Urdu was delivered at the Madanpura Settlement on Sunday last, between 10-30 a.m. and 12 noon (S.T.) on "Labour." Mr. Casamalli Aurangabadi presided. There was a fairly good audience. Mr. Mahomed Umar Shaikh was the principal speaker. Messrs. Mahomed Umar and Syed Munawar also addressed on the subject. The speakers and the president dwelt at length on the importance of industry and Trade-Unions and exhorted the people of the locality to pursue trades permitted by religio and morality and to boycott gambling, races, alcohol, and the like.

G. E. S. BOY'S COOPERATIVE STORES.

The ordinary meeting of the shareholders of the above Stores was held on Thursday last. The second annual report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year 1919-20, showed a net profit of Rs. 143-6-6. The directors proposed to dispose off the profits as follows:—Dividend at the rate of 15½ per cent. per annum Rs. 27-0-6, to reserve fund Rs. 25, Depreciation fund Rs. 20, Sundry expenses Rs. 5-4-0, Prizes to the volunteers who acted as salesmen during the year at the head office and at the branches Rs. 20-7-0. To carry forward Rs. 45-11-0. During the year under report a new branch was opened at Bordi English School of the society with the assistance of its principal. It was expected at the beginning of the year that the profits would amount to a far greater sum than what was shown in the report. The decrease was due to the fact that things were sold at the same rates as last year, although the prices had increased enormously. The report was adopted, the dividend declared and the retiring directors were re-elected.

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Mr. Damodher Rachoba Raote, Worli, Bombay writes on 3rd December 1920:—"I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 12 years and I tried many well known Doctors and M.D.S. during that period but could not get entire cure. In September last, I had a severe attack of Pneumonia which seriously affected my Diabetes disease and was under the treatment of Dr. Masina. I was cured of Pneumonia after a short time but my Diabetes disease was in an increasing state and I could get no relief. Dr. Masina examined my urine and found I was passing 5 to 7 per cent. sugar and specific gravity was 1037. Finding no relief at all, I was put under treatment of Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar, Specialist in Diabetes. I have much pleasure to say that after a special treatment of 25 days I found my Diabetes disease properly checked and sugar nil and specific Gravity 1012. "I can safely recommend Dr. Iyengar's specific to any of the suffering Diabetes patients."

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TELEGRAMS:—"DIABETES", Bombay.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, December 30, 1920.

GANDHI AS LEADER.

Gandhi is not an "intellectual." We were perfectly aware of that before the opening of the present session of the National Congress at Nagpur. We had heard the fact deplored by some as detracting from his value as a leader, by others cited as a reason why he could not be accepted as a guide at all. But what is an intellectual? Usually, we believe, a person who attaches quite undue importance to his own attainments and watches, and expects the world to watch, his own intellectual gymnastics with amazement and delight—a lover of conundrums and subtleties which only irritate the highest type of mind, a person who may excite and entertain but cannot really move the multitude, much less control it. The strongest impression left upon a profoundly interested witness of the proceedings of the first few days at Nagpur is that of Gandhi's intellectual superiority. His speech on Tuesday in the Congress was a masterpiece of pure thought, the kind of thought which is acceptable to peasant and philosopher alike, but not to those whose minds have been perverted by a false convention and the text-book claptrap of the schools. He has restraint. His statement was a statement for all time. The speeches which followed, though good speeches by good men, suffered the fate of anticlimax by comparison; and Col. Wedgwood's flippant and uncalled-for outburst jarred on everyone. Supporters and opponents of Mahatmaji alike suffered from the unavoidable comparison in the minds of the audience; and the unfortunate intellectuals, it seemed to us, were conscious of shortcoming without recognising it, like a singer who sings on although his voice is flat. We have heard but few words from Gandhi. Others have spoken at great length and cleverly. But we are always conscious of the white cap there beside the President, the small bowed figure and the patient smile are there among us, if for a moment they are absent we feel that the mind has gone from the assembly; and it annoys us to observe from the remark or the demeanour of a neighbour here and there, that some people are not aware of it as we are. They call him the Mahatma, the great soul, but pityingly. They do not know that mind and soul are one, that unrestrained facility of speech is not a sign of intellectual greatness and that those who keep an open mind when right and wrong are in dispute give proof of intellectual no less than spiritual weakness.

THE FOOLS' PARADISE.

"One thing is now certain—the Treaty of Sevres is dead. Neither France nor Turkey will ratify it." So wrote an influential French journal, the "Echo de Paris" commenting on the conversations that took place between the British and the French Premiers on the eve of the down-fall of Venezelos. Another journal, the "Gaulois" said: "It is useless to indulge in recriminations regarding past mistakes, but it is necessary to set to work to repair them. It is now urgent to banish the Eastern peril." The "Figaro" thought "the revision of the Turkish Treaty was the more inevitable because events had out-distanced the resolutions which might have been taken." And finally the "Temps" wrote: "If peace in the East, peace in the Balkans, and consequently peace in Europe be desired, the Treaty of Sevres must be revised. France and Italy say so; the robust good sense of England will agree." Count Sforza, Italian Foreign Minister, in an interview, about the same time, recalled the fact that it was he who, in the interest of world peace and of Greece herself, pleaded that Turkey should be granted less onerous and more equitable terms. "It is in this spirit. I am going to London," he said on leaving. We have quoted these extracts to bring into relief the fact that France and Italy are strongly of opinion not only that the Treaty of Sevres should be revised but that the peace of the Near East depends entirely on such revision. And these extracts will further provide the most illuminating commentary on the amazing pronouncement that Mr. Lloyd George made in the Commons on Monday when the question of the revision of the Treaty was raised. Mr. Guinness who raised the question suggested that the British Government should get into touch with the Angora Government with a view to a settlement. Mr. Lloyd George's reply to this wise suggestion was quite characteristic. He seemed determined that the Treaty of Sevres—which was largely the handiwork of his Government—should, as far as he could help it, be not revised and, scheming opportunist as he is, he was anxious to find out some means of averting the inevitable doom which awaits that Treaty. It is, therefore, that his reply was as Machiavellian as it was inconsequential.

To General Townshend's offer personally to undertake the mission to Kemal Pasha, he gave the fatuous reply that the Turkish Government being merely a *de jure* Government, the Allies could not get behind them without their consent, and negotiate with a General who was in revolt although h might have four-fifths of Anatolia behind him. It is indeed an ennobling thought, after the Great War of Liberation, that the victors could not negotiate with a leader who had four-fifths of the people behind him! But this apart, Mr. Lloyd George knows full well that the Turkish Government are merely the creature and mouthpiece of the Allies and that Kemal Pasha—whom Mr. Lloyd George himself is compelled to recognise as the leader of the *de facto* Government—can hardly come to any definite arrangement with them without knowing what the view of the British Government, who dominate them, are. However, Mr. Lloyd George has not failed to give expression to the views of his Government. He repeats the familiar distortations of facts that the restoration of Thrace would be placing the population, "of which the majority was undoubtedly Christian," back into Turkish hands. But more amazing was his delusion when he recalled that "the Turks were willing to bow to the loss of Smyrna and Adrianople if their request for the retention of Constantinople were granted." Mr. Lloyd George forgets that it is because the Turkish Government of Damad Ferid betrayed the cause, by yielding to this arrangement, that practically the whole Turkish population rose in arms against them. Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to say: "We were unable to give Kemal Pasha Smyrna in exchange for peace in Anatolia." Why? Because, Britain might "otherwise get the hatred of the Greeks"! But this mainfestation of love for the Greeks is not disinterested. The motive is quite different. "If we gave Kemal Smyrna, would the Arabs forget that they had not got Damascus and Aleppo? And why should the Arabs not demand their own? But, we forget, Mr. Lloyd George believes in might not right. And yet—after throwing to the winds all considerations of right and national self-determination—he has the temerity to declare that he was all for peace in Asia Minor and treating the Turk fairly! Finally Mr. Lloyd George added that a conflict was brewing between the Kemalists and the Bolsheviks and that Greece might yet be able to show that she was capable of what the Allies thought in the Treaty of Sevres that she was capable of and, in view of these "favourable" developments, concluded by begging the House and the public not to be rushed into tearing up Treaties which were vital to the British Empire and restoring conditions which would be very nearly as fatal as war. Still under the blind influence of syndicates and militarist-imperialists Mr. Lloyd George is living in a fools' paradise. Let him take a timely warning from what the "Temps" wrote of the present situation:

"This is what the Allies have made of their victory. Those who have combated the policy of the Supreme Council, as we honour ourselves for having done, have truly nothing to reproach ourselves with. The absurd policy founded on the conceptions of another age which has succeeded in making Turkish Nationalists the allies of Russian expansion must be revised. . . . Turkey is the key to the problem. We must change our system in regard to the Turks. If we do not realise this we shall be reduced to fighting throughout the whole Asia and Northern Africa against the consequences of the blunder that has been committed at the very home of the Mussalman movement."

It is not the tearing up of the Treaty of Sevres which will be nearly as fatal as war, but the refusal to do so which is a peril to the peace of the East and the world. "The Treaty by the intense dissatisfaction it has caused to the Muslims of India and Western Asia, and by the sense of injustice and oppression it has engendered in Turkey and other countries immediately affected, has brought about international conditions 'whose continuance,' in the words of the Article on which we base the appeal, is calculated to 'endanger the peace of the world.' It is inconsistent with the principles of liberty and national self-determination so strongly emphasised by the Allies through the later stages of the war in which the Muslim subjects of the Allied Powers took a full, and in some theatres, a most responsible share." So said the memorandum presented to the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva signed by eminent Englishmen including Lords Abdington, Lamington, Parmoor, Orford, Sir Theodore Morison, Brigadier-General Surtees, Prof. Browne, Miss M. E. Durham, Lt.-Col. Phillot, Messrs. Ramsay Macdonald, Buxton, Holford Knight, Brailsford, Aubery Herbert, Charles Roberts and Nevinson. But there are none so blind as those who cannot see.

A BOARD OR A MAN?

In the midst of the verbiage which obscured the opening of the session of the National Congress at Nagpur, an open letter to the delegates from Mr. M. M. H. J. M. Chotani, President of the Central Khilafat Committee, came as a positive refreshment; for it reminded us not only that work was to be done, but that valuable constructive work of national importance had been and is being done already. That is what many, even of the eager partisans of Non-Cooperation, were just then in danger of forgetting: that Swarajya has ceased to be a dream and is becoming actual. Already, writes Mr. Chotani, "during barely the period of two months of much too hasty work I find the Khilafat office being flooded with demands for financial aid by students non-co-operating from colleges and schools or persons seeking employment on account of having resigned their posts. There is also a large demand for establishing national colleges and schools all over the country, besides people desiring to start new trades and industries." He, therefore, proposes the formation of a Board of National Finance, a Board of National Education, a Board of National Industries, and a Board of National Propaganda. In fact the constructive work of the Non-Cooperation movement has already formed a realm within the realm, requiring its own Government. And the beginning of such Government is suggested in Mr. Chotani's Boards. When commenting some weeks ago upon a similar suggestion which reached us from a less authoritative source we stated our opinion that a Committee or Board was an unsatisfactory mode of direction as compared with that of an individual; in fact that a Ministry without a Minister was likely to prove an excellent device for wasting time in vain discussion. We then advocated the appointment of individual Directors of the various national activities. Give the direction to one man in every case, and let the Board sit quite apart as his advisers, with power to check when necessary but not hamper him, individuals capable of directing National Finance, Education, Industries, and Propaganda, can certainly be found in India, and their appointment, by calling the attention of the public to the constructive side of Non-Co-operation, would benefit the movement even before they did a stroke of actual work.

Notes of the Day.

Bengal Ministers.

It is announced that Messrs. Surendranath Banerjea and P. C. Mitter have been nominated Ministers by the Government of Bengal, the former being in charge of the portfolio of Local Self-Government and the latter of Education. While few will dispute the fitness of the G. O. M. of Bengal for the post he has been called upon to fill Mr. Mitter's qualifications for the Ministry of Education are rather questionable. We do not remember Mr. Mitter having taken any particular interest in the subject of education, though it would be easy to name at least a dozen prominent educationists of Bengal who would be able to discharge the functions of the Ministry of Education with credit to themselves and benefit to their province. But we forget that the bureaucracy has its own ideal of what a Minister should be. For instance, the Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan is deemed fit to be entrusted with the responsibilities of an Executive Member of the Council—responsibilities higher than those of a Minister—while Mr. Banerjea, who is certainly his superior from whatever point of view we consider his parts, is thought fit to be entrusted with, in some respects, the less onorous duties of the Minister in charge of a transferred subject. But then, as we said on a former occasion, there is an army of secretaries, undersecretaries and assistant secretaries to lighten the burden on the shoulders of the Maharaja, while, perhaps, Mr. Banerjea will mostly seek his own counsel and bear the brunt of the burden himself. By the way, it is somewhat puzzling to find that Lord Ronaldshay is satisfied with only two Ministers, while the court of the ever popular Governor of Madras is adorned with three satellites. Let us see how many are to be appointed to the Council of Bombay.

The Two G.'s.

On Christmas Day our local morning contemporary indulged in a characteristic sermon, full of sentiments of self-righteousness and unctuous humility, appropriate to the occasion. We were told: "There is only one spirit which can bear mankind through these tremendous trials, of which we are only on the threshold, and that is the spirit of the message brought to the world nearly two thousand years ago—good-will towards men. There is only one force which can carry civilisation through the supreme test with which it is now confronted, that force is charity. How do these admirable sentiments compare with the hard realities of the day, especially with the practices of the countrymen—and a few countrywomen also, be it said, to our intense regret—of the author of Saturday's sermon? Here is what Mr. A. G. Gardiner, a no mean lover of his country and a true follower of Him who preached "goodwill towards men and charity towards all", says about his countrymen and countrywomen:—

"Amritsar was yet to come. . . The idea we called England is dead enough. Six or seven years of traffic in blood have got rid of all that nonsense, and the 'Morning Post' is the authentic voice of Milton's England. We have shown that we can rival the Bashi Bazouoks of the Sultan and the Black Hundreds of the Tsar. We have done in Ireland things that the Germans never did in Posen and that the Russians never equalled in Poland. We have set up Government by slaughter and arson. We have organised gangs of hooligans to run amock through the land answering crime with tenfold crime murdering indiscriminately, the deadset at the cooperative creameries has shown a deliberated policy of devastation directed against the economic life of the nation. We have heard these things defended and encouraged by a British Prime Minister by a person who sits where Gladstone once sat. We have heard a buffoon get up in the House of Commons and talk about raking Ireland east and west and north and south. And we have seen the House of Commons, the House of Profiteers and placemen elected to the slogan of 'Hang the Kaiser' ratify these things by a vote of four to one. Still more ominous, the country itself makes no sign and the churches are so voiceless that we have forgotten that they exist. The country is not outraged. It is indifferent if not acquiescent. It is so indifferent, it is habituated to force that an appeal to conscience would seem like a jest. But if conscience is dead, selfish interest is not dead. We are beginning to learn that however agreeable Satanism may be to practice, it does not pay. . . For though it may be true that the moral sense of the nation, duped for years with the drugs of war, is dead, its stomach is very much alive, and it is going to learn through its stomach that Satanism does not pay."

There is at least one observer besides Mr. Gandhi that sees Satan enthroned in all his Majesty at the helm of affairs at the present hour.

Labour Council in Action.

The growing realisation by Labour of the inherent power it possesses is revealed in the statement cabled by Reuter that the coming year in the Labour world will be notable for the consummation of long-standing movements for the fusion of unions and the establishmen of a central machinery to direct the workes' organisation. The most important of these movements is the formation of a genera council to replace the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress by whatwill really be a permanent Labour Cabinet o thirty members representing seventeen trae groups. Hitherto the efforts of Labour ere apt to be deprived of their full effects y diffusion of energy and division of counse thanks to a multiplicity of un-coordinated rganisations. The instantaneous success whh attained the formation of a Labour Counc of Action to prevent the war with Russia ha demonstrated the power which organised abour possesses n the counsels of the coutry and, much more the shape which the organised activities of Labour should tak And the projected general Council is he outcome of this new orientation of Labor policy.

The Enemy That Mit Be Fought.

Whether one is a "Cooperator" or "Non-Cooperator" with he Government of the day, there is undoutedly a golden opportunity before eac in the immediate future to grapple successfully with the drink evil in this ountry. If one is disposed to accept the eforms as a gift worth having and to exerse the new privileges conceded to his coutrymen, now that the control of the drinkraffic is transferred to non-official hands, th "Cooperator" has an opportunity to carr into effect the temperance proposals wch would mitigate, if not, completely supress the evils of the unrestricted drink affic that obtains at present. But, ever if one is a "Non-Cooperator", the opptunity before him to emancipate his coutr from the evil is no less splendid. Mr. Frederick Grubb, who has zealously espouse the cause of temperance in India for e past many years, brings out this fact ra telling manner in an article on the sject in the annual supplement of "e Hindu." He writes:—

Those who have added "Non-Cooperation with the Government" to their war-cry will no doubt take care to ake a rigorous application of their policy t the whole business of the Excise Department. The universal boycott of the liquor shs would bring immediate and unmistakableenefit to India. The Excise Revenue has be brought to its present high and dangerouslevel by a "Cooperation" which might haveeen withheld to the advantage of all concerd. Happily, a new day is breaking when ians have resolved to be masters in their o houses. After nearly thirty years' study f Indian problems, and especially of the lior questions I have come to the conclusion at an emancipated India may be relied up to make full use of her powers in this rect, and I am convinced that in the exise of Self-Government, she will speedily ver herself from a traffic which is alien to f genius and ideals, and the continuance of hich is a standing menace to her moral d material well-being.

We have no doubt, "N-Cooperators" will also decide to devote portion of their attention to the drink q.

Useful Suggestions.

A Delhi correspondent interested in the cotton industry, makes me useful suggestions which mill-owne of India, and especially those of Bomy, would do well to consider carefully. I points out that while manufacturers aover the world outside India are tryin to protect their own and capture other rkets by subsidies, advertisements, propagan work in various forms, by appointing tn commissioners, and even by manipulatin the tariffs, with and without the help of eir Governments, the Indian mill-owners ae are content to sit with folded hands, lepending on the chance movements of the trade or relying on Government to do 'e needful." As the correspondent says, hatever impetus is given to the use of Ian-made cloth in this country is given noby those engaged in the trade, but by pacians and other well-wishers of the coury, who have no direct interest as such n the industry. This apathetic attitude othe part of mill-owners is detrimental to eir own interest as well as those of the ontry as a whole. The correspondent, therre, suggests tha all the spinning mills ould contribute, say, annas 8 per spindl, and all weaving mills one rupee per loo per annum in advance either to the dian Industrial Conference to be earmard for expenditure on propaganda in four of the use of country-made cloth ar yarn, or to a new organisation to be arted for this purpose. He suggests theestablishment of a board to carrying on ular and continuous propaganda work, t members of the board to be selected fromach centre of cotton mills, says the cospondent, "by broadcast distribution of thliterature dealing with the advantages country-made goods, by engaging premers, by giving subsidies to English and vnacular newspapers, by engaging clow agents outside India for studying conditio and introducing our produce there. ry good results could be obtained." Somef these suggestions are well worth adopin by those engaged in the industry.

THE NON-COOPERATION RESOLUTION.

GANDHI-DAS COMPACT.

BRITISH COMMITTEE TO BE ABOLISHED.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

TUESDAY'S SPIRITED SPEECHES.

From Our Special Representative.

NAGPUR, Dec. 29.

The Subjects Committee, which sat at 11 to-day, adjourned late in the evening to meet again at night. The sittings seem to have been mostly occupied in disposing of several important articles of the constitution, besides, considering the report of the propaganda sub-committee appointed at Monday's sitting. This Sub-Committee is said to have made some impracticable proposals such as maintaining a special Congress agency in England, subsidising the "Daily Herald" and so on, the estimate of the cost on one item alone namely, propaganda and agency work in England being put at about £30,000. One important change that appears to have been agreed to is the extension of the Congress denotation to include Native States also within the Congress fold. This change has been pressed for years past and is bound to give satisfaction. While under the proposed change, the subjects of Native States as such can join the Congress and the Congress will be free to discuss th grievances of those people, it is likely the Congress will exclude from its purview questions affecting inter-relations of States or their political relations with the Government of India. The Sub-Committee's draft article 10 is said to have been agreed to with slight modification regarding the proportion of representation. It was believed the Committee would be discussing at its night sitting the Non-Cooperation resolution for being placed before the Congress tomorrow morning when it meets at 8.

CONGRESS CREED.

POLLING TO-DAY.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 28.

There will be no polling to-day on the Congress Creed and there will be no Congress sitting to-day, but the Subjects Committee will sit from 11 a.m.

Pandit Malaviya's illness is not causing anxiety.

NUMBER OF DELEGATES.

TO BE RESTRICTED TO 6,000?

The Congress Subjects Committee sat at seven this morning, and is still continuing its deliberations on the Congress constitution as drafted by the Congress Sub-Committee. Out of the 36 articles three are stated to have been discussed so far. If the business continues at this rate, it is feared the Congress will take another week before concluding its session. Among articles of the draft constitution adopted it is understood that one article has been so modified by the Subjects Committee as to enable 50,000 people to elect one delegate thus limiting the number of delegates to future Congresses at 6,000.

The Subjects Committee is now considering the advisability of foreign propaganda

NON-CO-OPERATION COMPROMISE.

At the evening sitting of the Subjects Committee it is reported to have been decided by a large majority to abolish the British Committee of the Congress and its organ "India." A resolution is also understood to have been passed expressing the necessity of disseminating Indian news in foreign countries. The Subjects Committee resumed its sitting at 8 in the night and is stated to be discussing the subject of Non-Co-operation. It is rumoured that Mr. C R. Das and Mr. Gandhi have come to some compromise on this question. It is, therefore, likely that discussion on this subject in the open Congress will not be so much between Mr. C. R. Das's party and Mr. Gandhi's party as between what are called Non Coperators and anti-Non-Co-operators.

The Congress, which meets to-morrow morning at 8, will sit till about noon, after which the Moslem League will hold its sessions till the evening.

MR. GANDHI AND PROVINCIAL SATRAPS.

CONFERENCE AT GOVT. HOUSE.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 29.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi had a long interview with Sir Benjamin Robertson and Sir Frankly Sly, Governor, Central Provinces, at Government House at Nagpur on the 25th instant when it was understood that the present political condition and present political atmosphere of India had, at great length, been discussed.

TUESDAY'S SPEECHES.

FULLER REPORTS.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 28.

When the Congress resumed its sittings to-day there were among others present on the platform Pandit Radha Kant Malaviya, Mr. K. V. Rengaswami Iyengar, and Sir Asutosh Choudhuri. Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis was not seen in his seat. Many Marwari delegates occupied the platform as on the opening day and many Bengal delegates were present, despite the fact that the party of Mr. Jitendra Lal Banerjee would not come on account of differences in connection with the election to the Subjects Committee. Proceedings began at half past twelve straight way with the business on the agenda.

Mr. Gandhi in moving his resolution, which was the only resolution before the Congress, said, "The resolution which I have the honour to move is as follows:—The object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment of Swarajya by the people of India by all legitimate and peaceful means."

Continuing, he said:—"I do not propose to detain you for any length of time over proposing this resolution to you in English. I am already absolved from that affliction because Lala Lajpat Rai has already arrived and he has undertaken the task of explaining that resolution to you in English. I just want to say a few words, personal words, to those who may not have followed my Hindustani speech. In my humble opinion, the Congress will have done the rightest thing, if it unanimously adopt this resolution.

BRITISH CONNECTION.

There are only two kinds of objections, so far as I understand, that will be advanced from this platform. One is that we may not to-day think of dissolving the British connection. What I say is that it is derogatory to national dignity to think of permanence of British connection at any cost. (Hear, hear.) We are labouring under a grievous wrong, which it is the personal duty of every Indian to get redressed. This British Government not only refuses to redress the wrong, but it refuses to acknowledge its mistake and so long as it retains that attitude, it is not possible for us to say all that we want to be or all that we want to get, retaining British connection. No matter what difficulties be in our path, we must make the clearest possible declaration to the world and to the whole of India, that we may not possibly have British connection, if the British people will not do this elementary justice. I do not, for one moment, suggest that we want to end the British connection at all costs unconditionally. If the British connection is for the advancement of India, we do not want to destroy it. But, if it is inconsistent with our national self respect, then it is our bounden duty to destroy it. (Hear, hear.) There is room in this resolution for both—those who believe that, by retaining British connection, we can purify ourselves and purify British people, and those who have no belief. As for instance, take the extreme case of Mr. Andrews. He says all hope for India is gone for keeping the British connection. He says there must be complete severance, complete independence. (Hear, hear.) There is room enough in this creed for a man like Mr. Andrews also. Take another illustration, a man like myself or my brother Shaukat Ali. There is certainly no room for us, if we have eternally to subscribe to the doctrine, whether these wrongs are redressed or not, we shall have to evolve ourselves within the British Empire; there is no room for me in this creed. Therefore, this creed is elastic enough to take in both shades of opinion, and the British people will have to beware that, if they do not want to do justice, it will be the bounden duty of every Indian to destroy that Empire.

Then, we have some argument as to the means. I will have the right of reply, so I do not want to address myself on that question.

FIGHT IN BENGALI CAMP.

I want just now to wind up my remarks with a personal appeal, drawing your attention to an object lesson that was presented in the Bengal camp yesterday. If you want Swaraj, you have got a demonstration of how to get Swaraj. There was a little bit of skirmish, a little bit of squabble, and a little bit of difference in the Bengal camp, as there will always be differences so long as the world lasts. I have known differences between husband and wife, because I am still a husband; I have noticed differences between parents and children, because I am still a father of four boys, and they are all strong enough to destroy their father so far as bodily struggle is concerned; I possess that varied experience of husband and parent; I know that we shall always have squabbles, we shall always have differences but the lesson that I want to draw your attention to is that I had the honour and privilege of addressing both the parties. They gave me their undivided attention and what is more they showed their attachment, their affection and their fellowship for me by accepting the humble advice that I had the honour of tendering to them, and I told them I am not here to distribute justice that can be awarded only through our worthy president. But I ask you not to go to the president, you need not worry him. If you are strong, if you are brave, if you are intent upon getting Swaraj, and if you really want to revise the creed, then you will bottle up your race, you will bottle up all the feelings of injustice that may rankle in your hearts and forget these things here under this very roof and I told them to forget their differences, to forget the wrongs. I don't want to tell you or go into the history of that incident. Probably most of you know. I simply want to invite your attention to the fact. I don't say they have settled up their differences. I hope they have but I do know that they undertook to forget the differences. They undertook not to worry the President, they undertook not to make any domonstration here or in the Subjects Committee. all honour to those who listened to that advice.

RETURN NO BLOW FOR BLOW.

I only wanted my Bengali friends and all the other friends who have come to this great assembly with a fixed determination to seey nothing but the settlement of their country, to seek nothing but the advancement of their respective rights, to seek nothing but the conservation of the national honour. I appeal to every one of you to copy the example set by those who felt aggrieved and who felt that their heads were broken. (Loud applause.) I know, before we are done with this great battle on which we have embarked at the special sessions of the Congress, we have to go probably, possibly through a sea of blood, but let it not be said of us or any one of us that we are guilty of shedding blood, but let it be said by generations yet to be born that we suffered, that we shed not somebody's blood but our own, and so I have no hesitation in saying that I do not want to show much sympathy for those who had their heads broken or who were said to be even in danger of losing their lives. What does it matter? It is much better to die at the hands, at least, of our own countrymen (cries of "yes"), what is there to revenge ourselves about or upon. So I ask everyone of you that, if at any time there is blood boiling within you against some fellow countrymen of yours, even though he may be in the employ of Government, even though he may be in the secret service, or he may belong to the detective department, you will take care not to be offended and not to return blow for blow. Understand that the very moment you return the blow from the detective, your cause is lost. That is your non-violent campaign. And so I ask everyone of you not to retaliate but to bottle up all your rage, to dismiss your rage from you and you will rise graver men. I am here to congratulate those who have restrained themselves from going to the President and bringing the dispute before him.

OBJECT LESSON.

Therefore I appeal to those who feel aggrieved to feel that they have done the right thing in forgetting it and if they have not forgotten I ask them to try to forget the thing, and that is the object lesson to which I wanted to draw your attention if you want to carry this resolution. Do not carry this resolution only by acclamation, though I shall want your acclamation for this resolution but I want you to accompany the carrying out of this resolution with a faith and resolution which nothing on earth can move. That you are intent upon getting Swaraj at the earliest possible moment and that you are intent upon getting Swaraj by means that are legitimate, that are honourable and by means that are non-violent, that are peaceful you have resolved upon, so far you can see today. We cannot give battle to this Government by means of steel, but we can give battle by exercising, what I have so often called "soul force" and soul force is not the prerogative of one man, of a Sanyasi or even a so called saint. Soul force is the prerogative of every human being, female or male, and, therefore I ask my countrymen, if they want to accept this resolution, to accept it with that fixed determination and to understand that it is inaugurated under such good and favourable auspices as I have described to you.

I have done. If there is anything which I have got to explain I shall do so in my reply. I thank you very much for giving me this patient hearing. May God grant that you will pass this resolution unanimously, may God grant that you will also have the courage and the ability to carry out the resolution and that within one year (Loud and prolonged cheers).

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

Lala Lajpat Rai, in seconding the resolution, began his speech in English when the audience cried "Hindi, Hindi." He said in English:—"I consider the resolution to be of the greatest importance not only at the present juncture, but also for the future of my country. The creed of the Congress has a history of its own which, with your permission, I intend to relate in a few words. Most of you who have studied the history of the Indian National Congress know how the split at Surat took place in 1907. One of the fundamental differences at that time between the two parties since then called "Moderates" and "Extremists" was that a few of the so-called Extremists believed that they could only work for the complete Independence of India and not for its retention within the British Empire. That was one of the fears that underlay the proceedings that led to that split. After the Convention was created at Surat, we met at Allahabad sometime early in 1908 to consider the draft of the creed and the draft of the constitution. I was present at that time and I am prepared to tell here that even at that time I was opposed to the draft of the creed and the requirements of its being signed before anybody could attend any meeting of the Indian National Congress. My reason for that opposition was this not that I believed at the time that we had either the means or the will to work for complete Independence or for taking out India from the British Empire, but I thought that none of us had the right to exclude from the deliberations of this Congress anybody who pitched his ideal so high as complete Independence for his Mother Country, as for instance, a man of the purity and of the nobility and of the absolute disinterestedness and high patriotism of the nature of Srijut Arabindo Ghosh. Because, I knew there were friends at that time, who were not prepared to sign that creed. However, at that time the public opinion of the country was not in favour of going so far and, therefore, the creed was passed and adopted. Now about 12 or 13 years have rolled on since by and many events have happened which practically make it compulsory, almost obligatory, upon us to change the creed and I am here to say that it could not be changed in a better way than it has been done. ("Hear, Hear"). I say it is a natural development of the policy which you adopted at the last special Congress in passing the resolution of Non-Cooperation. After the passing of that resolution on Non-Cooperation you would not certainly exclude from the deliberations of this Congress those people who were not prepared to sign that creed. Even at the present moment, I am not prepared to say that the majority of this Assembly or the vast majority of the thinking people in the country are prepared to say that we are going to fight for it at once or that we shall not remain within the British commonwealth if that was possible for us to do. We shall be lacking in frankness, in patriotism, in honesty and truth if we were not to announce in the clearest possible terms the change of mentality that has come over the country. We are here assembled in this Congress not to express our individual views, but according to the old traditions of the country and to place it in the form of a resolution. (Hear, hear).

A NOTICE TO BRITISH PUBLIC.

Now what this change of the creed aims at is a notice to the British public and the British Government that although we do not at the present moment directly aim to go out of the British Empire or the British commonwealth, yet if we remain in the British Commonwealth or in the British Empire we shall not remain at the dictation of anybody or by fear. (Long and continued applause). There are friends here from the British Isles for whom I have the greatest respect and I ask them to convey this message from me in this assembly to the British people that we as a people dealing with another people are in no way hostile to them. We are not actuated by any motives of enmity or hostility, but at the same time we want to tell you, our brothers, that this country has absolutely no faith in the love of the British people. Not only that, we have lost all faith even in the candidness of the British statesmen. I consider that the moment they signed the despatch on the affairs of the Punjab in which they praised the so-called, I should not say so-called, Sir Michael O'Dwyer (cries of "shame," "shame") British statesmanship practically declared its bankruptcy. Not only then, but even previously we had lost faith in British statesmanship. But that was the chief point which has sealed our opinion of British rule, and British statesmanship. The other day, I read a telegram in which it was stated that in the House of Lords, Lords Selbourne expressed a resentment at the conduct of those Indians who were disseminating in this country that the British pledges and the British words were not to be relied upon. Of course, he wanted the Government of India to carry on a counteracting propaganda to meet those charges and contradict those people who are making those charges. I in this open congress, in this assembly of 20,000 of my countrymen, containing the cream of this country, want to tell Lord Selbourne that we have absolutely no faith in British pledges and promises (hear hear). If he runs through the pages of Indian history, he will find that the rule of Britain in India is a continuous record of broken pledges and unfulfilled promises. Does he want us at the present moment to speak lies and continue to delude ourselves into the good faith of British pledges and British promises? We do not want to go into the bad past history or into the past record of British connection with India, but I challenge any one to contradict me when I say that not a single decade of British rule in India has gone by without breach of faith and breach of promises and breach of pledges (hear, hear)—pledges made most solemnly in the name of His Majesty or Her Majesty, promises made most clearly and unambiguously by the responsible Government of Great Britain. They have not only remained most of them unfulfilled but they have been actually broken (cries of "shame"). I will not go over the past history of how Lord Dalhousie swept away those pledges and promises but recent history is enough to furnish us instances of broken pledges. It will be fresh in the memory of my countrymen how Lord Curzon tried to sweep away practically the Queen's Proclamation by

(Continued on page 8.)

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE

SACRIFICE ESSENTIAL TO WIN LIBERTY.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 29.

The Khilafat Conference was held this morning in the Congress pandal Maulana Abdul Kalam presided. Attendance was very large and among those present were Mr. Gandhi, Colonel and Mrs. Wedgwood, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Ansri, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Swami Shradhanand and others.

The President said when the Khilafat agitation commenced the cry was for saving the Holy Places from the unholy hands and also for maintaining integrity of the Turkish Empire but the time had made astounding revelations and it was now clear that the Khilafat question was intermingled with the world's fight for liberty of all nations. The greatest Imperialist nation of the world, the British Government, which was trying to decoy liberties of all minor nations, must be checked from its nefarious activities and unless this was achieved, no solution of the Khilafat question would satisfy the Muslim world. The first duty of the Khilafatikers should, therefore, be to confine themselves how to win liberty of India and to see that not a single pie or a single soldier of India was thereafter used for destroying the liberties of other sister nations of the world. The means by which liberty of India could be won was now Non-cooperation. This was a "Jahad" which Islam had undertaken to fight a tyrant nation. There had been some misconception about the meaning of "Jahad." It connoted the attempts by Mussalmans, both passive and active, to save Islam from destruction and the whole Islam history was full of such passive struggles called "Jahad." Non-operation had its sanction from Koranic injunctions. Hindu-Muslim Unity shall be lasting and was not merely a political expedient as the opponents always tried to warn to create differences among their ranks.

Concluding the President appealed to the audience to bear in mind that the die had now been cast and it was for India to show that she was ready to sacrifice all to secure her liberty.

It was announced amidst cheers that Seth Jamna Lal, Chairman of the Congress Reception Committee had donated Rs. ten thousand to Khilafat Fund and Rupees eleven thousand to the Islam National University.

AMIR'S MESAGE.

Mr. Shaukat Ali then announced amidst acclamation that Amir Aanullah had sent a message of condolence at the death of Sheikhulhind Mohamadul Hussain. Thereupon it was decide to thank the Amir for his message on behalf of all communities of India.

The meeting ended after electing members for the Subjects Committee and resumes sittings this evening when resolutions would be passed.

The Conference resumed its sitting in the Congress Pandal at 7 p.m. Mr. Mahomed Ali, who was accorded warm reception, addressed the Conference great length on the work of the Khilafat Delegation to Europe.

MOHAMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

AMRAOTI, Dec. 29.

Another resolution approving the praiseworthy action of the trustees and managers of institutions who courageously withstood the onslaughts of the Non-Cooperation movement was also passed in the first sitting on 28th. In the afternoon sitting several other resolutions on the appointment of committee of officials and non-officials to deliberate and enquire into the causes of the backwardness of the Muslim Education in C. P. and Berar, appointment of a special inspector for Mohammedan Education and of an assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, the increase in the number of the Mohamedan teachers and professors in schools and colleges and reconsideration of the order prohibiting the outside Junagadh students into Bahauddin College were also passed.

After the Conference proceedings were over an informal Conference of the Mohamedan Educational officers of C. P. and Bombay Presidency, Professors of Aligarh Muslim University, officers of the Usmania University and other educationsts was held and an instructive exchange of ideas took place.

PRACTICAL NON-CO-OPERATION.

TWO BOYS BOYCOTT RAILWAY.

1,500 MILES IN 50 DAYS.

BAREFOOTED PILGRIMAGE TO NAGPUR

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 29.

A rather practical instance of Non-Co-operation, in which the persons concerned are two sons of a Government servant in Trichinopoly, is reported from the Madras camp of Congress Delegates where the two brothers have arrived from Tiruppathur (near Jalarpet), walking all the way barefooted. They are very young and had boycotted their educational institutions. They started without the express consent of their father on the seventh of November last and reached this place after a tedious journey of fifty days, covering a distance of about 1,500 miles. They look very fatigued, but cheerful. It appears that, on their way, they wrote a letter to their father, stating that their destination was Nagpur and that they were going to attend the Congress, and the father is spoken of having written to M. Gandhi, requesting him to send them back safe. When the two brothers met Mr. Gandhi last night, the latter is stated to have taken them to task.

VOLUNEERS' CONFERENCE.

PANDIT JWAHIRLAL'S REMARKS.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 29.

The first All-India Volunteer Conference was held yesterday evening in the Congress Pandal. Pandit Jwahirlal Nahru presided. More than two thousand volunteers attended. Twenty-five corps were represented.

First resolution fixed the aims and objects of the organisation saying that the object was the development of feeling of brotherhood between the Volunteer Corps in India and to bring them under one constitution and common system of training to make them more useful for service at public functions. General secretaries and a committee were appointed to draft the constitution and circulate the same among the affiliated bodies before the 31st March. It was resolved to hold sittings every year at the place where the Congress is held or earlier if the committee so desired. Swami Shradhananda attended and addressed the gathering. The Conference dissolved amidst enthusiasm and cries of "Bande Matarem."

ALL-INDIA INDIAN CHRISTIANS' CONFERENCE

NON-COOPERATION CONDEMNED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

The seventh All-India Conference of Indian Christians was held to-day, Mr. W. L. Venkatramiah presiding. Professor S. C. Mukherjee, Chairman of the Reception Committee said this Conference created unity among members of the community and whatever political concessions they have secured, though disappointing are due to the Conference.

The President in the course of a lengthy speech urged the audience to devote themselves to the service of the motherland and to be true patriots. He condemned the Non-Cooperation movement: Their ideal was to serve and not to be served. Another ideal was love and not the gospel of hate as now preached throughout India. Resolutions were passed expressing loyalty to the British Throne and welcoming the Duke of Connaught and urging the election of one of their members to the Council of State and the Indian Assembly.

"THE NEW EMPIRE" ON PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.)

In noticing Congress Presidential address the "New Empire" says:—

The address is significant for boldness and reason. Mr. Achariar has succeeded in showing that the methods preached are not only impracticable but injurious to the interests of the country. The paper does not agree with Mr. Achariar when the latter advocates prevention of exports of raw materials from India.

U. P. MINISTERS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 29.

The following communique has been issued by the local Government:—

The formal announcement will be made on the 3rd January.

"The Hon. Pandit Jagath Narain and the Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani will be the first Ministers under the new Government in the United Provinces."

Subsequent on his appointment as minister, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani has resigned the Editorship of the "Leader" and will be succeeded by Mr. Krishna Ram Mehta, who was Mr. Chintamani's colleague on the staff for several years.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

ATTEMPT TO JUSTIFY SEPERATION FROM CONGRESS.

CRITICISM OF MR. GANDHI'S PROGRAMME.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

In welcoming the delegates to the third session of the National Liberal Federation, Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said that it was not correct as was sometimes put forward, that the Federation was an anti-Congress movement. Indications were abundant that the formation of parties would be found to be inevitable. The Reform act had only served to bring out the differences in outlook and the course of conduct of those who had been actively interesting themselves in the amelioration of the country. The National Liberal Federation represented one aspect of political thought. None would have been more glad than the Liberals if the Reform act had contained a more substantial instalment of responsible Government, but they maintained that it was a substantial improvement over the Morley-Minto Reforms. He held that the possibilities of progress under it, if it was availed of, would go a long way in the realisation of the objects of even those from whom they had the misfortune to differ. Responsible Government being conceded as their goal, their efforts were to be directed to strengthening and consolidating their position and the perfecting of experience of responsible Government in actual working.

FAITH IN THE REFORM SCHEME.

If they only remembered how, notwithstanding the altogether inadequate character of the Morley-Minto Reforms and the still more unsatisfactory manner in which they were worked in actual practice, they were able, by availing themselves of the opportunities they were afforded for ventilating their views, to reash stage when it was found by the British Government altogether impossible to withhold any longer from us promise of full responsible Government and the immediate grant of an instalment of the same, it cannot be said that with the new Reform Act we are altogether without resources to make ourselves felt, so as to ultimately realise our wishes. He referred to the sectional and communal differences that unhappily existed among them at present and said, that in the above circumstances it was natural that they should have differences both as to outlook and the course of conduct to be pursued. They claimed that the proper course for them in dealing with representative government which was to partake more and more of the character of responsible government, was to support it in all good measures and to oppose it fearlessly in all bad measures.

SEPARATION DEFENDED.

Regarding the criticism that they had no reason to form a separate organisation apart from the Congress, Mr. Iyer said, the main question, was: "Are there differences of vital character between us and our critics?" If they must admit there are differences as I have above indicated. We are bound to form a separate party of our own and consolidate our organisation so that the country may have the full benefit of it. We require a separate organisation also to increase our following. We shall then be able to influence effectively the deliberations of the Congress, provided there is identity of goal between us and the Congress. At present the need was greater than ever as the Congress appeared to be dominated by a party, whose counsels if fully accepted and acted upon can only mean disaster to the country.

The formation of organisations for propagating the views of separate parties was not unknown to Western countries and it was western models they sought to follow. The very idea of responsible government carried with it the idea of parties. The parties the speaker had in view were however not those wherein the element of cohesiveness consists, not in any positive idea or principle that formed the basis for action, but only in the negative qualification of not belonging to a particular community. The principle of the formation of communal parties was altogether destructive of progress and of the possibility of nation building.

THE CONGRESS CREED.

The speaker then referred to the attempts that are being made to change the Congress creed. He was of opinion that no blunder could be more fatal than the dropping of the British connection as necessary postulate of Congress activities. They in no way carry out Congress traditions but break away from them, when they advocate the severance of the British connection and abandon the traditions created and fostered by men of deep wisdom and foresighted statesmanship. The example of the self-governing Dominions showed that the British connection was a source of strength and not of weakness. If the progress they were to make was to be orderly, peaceful, certain and effective, it could be secured only by remaining within the British Empire and not by getting away from it. In the speaker's opinion the advantages of maintaining the British connection far outweighed those of giving it up.

NON-COOPERATION CONDEMNED.

Dealing with Non-Cooperation movement the speaker while perfectly alive to the great wrongs that have been done in connection with the Punjab tragedy and the Khilafat affair, he was unable to bring himself to believe that Non-Cooperation was the best means of expressing their indignation and of securing the redress of wrongs. He then examined Mr. Gandhi's programme of Non-Cooperation. As to the boycott of councils the speaker could not congratulate the promoters of the movement on the result. A number of capable men who would have been in a position to influence the deliberations of the councils for the good of the country had been kept away and the country was poorer for not having their services. He asked if it was possible for Non-Cooperation to be practised on a very large scale on which it had necessarily to be practised, if it was at all to lead to anything like tangible results without provoking and encouraging violence—on the first appearance of which Mr. Gandhi had told them he would take to the woods. As for the withdrawal of lawyers from practice except in a few cases the counsel had fallen on altogether deaf ears and no wonder that it had been so, for lawyers as a class were, if anything, men of the world and knew what was best not only in their own interests, but in the interests of those they sought to serve.

BOYCOTT OF SCHOOLS.

The most melancholy feature of Non-Cooperation was that the movement had been caught with enthusiasm by students. It was a matter for the greatest regret that their studies should be exploited to their incalculable harm. No more fatuous course could be recommended than that of making their withdrawal depend upon the fact of their receipt of aid from Government funds, which were after all the peoples' money and upon the control that the Government might exercise over the management. It was difficult to believe that any responsible man could have brought himself to think it sound policy. It was significant that the British Labour Party on whose sympathy and aid our great hope is rightly set and which had in its ranks some of their best friends had definitely pronounced against the policy of Non-Cooperation and had counselled its rejection.

INJUSTICE OF THE COLOUR BAR.

The speaker finally referred to the treatment of Indians in the colonies and the refusal of the Colonial Government to recognise their just claims as equal subjects of the Empire and said that the plausibilities by which it was sought to justify it were such as would rouse the indignation of most apathetic amongst them. Perhaps it is late enough already, said Mr. Iyer, but it is desirable to remind those that are responsible for this policy of exclusion of Indians, that if ever India becomes lost to Britain and the British Empire, it will not be so much on account of questions of internal administration, important and intricate as they are and may become, but on this question of treatment of Indians in the colonies. One may camouflage it as one pleases and call it an economic question, but at the root it is one of race and unless the British and for the matter of that Colonial statesmanship, also rises superior to race pride and race selfishness, the consequences to the Empire will be calamitious indeed.

[We regret owing to the pressure on our space, the report of the President's speech has to be held over for a future issue.]

A REPORTED ASSAULT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

Mr. Panchkaurie Bannerjee, Editor of the "Nayak," a vernacular newspaper, was cowardly assaulted last evening by two young men garbed in Mohamedan costume. Of late he received some threatening letters for writing against the Non-cooperation movement and speeches of Mr. Mohamed Ali delivered at Calcutta and Decca.

BENGAL HEALTH.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

The resolution on Bengal Health during the last year shows an increase in deaths and decrease in births. The number of deaths was 2,22,000 above quinquennial average and exceeded the number of the recorded births by 3,96,000. Mortality from fever alone was 12,29,000.

WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Dec. 29.

The Western disturbance is giving heavy clouds in the extreme North of India. Rain has again fallen in Bay Islands with a few falls on the South Burma Coast and Diamond Island reporting one and a half inches.

Forecast:—Extension into Kashmir and North-west Frontier Province.

Official & Personal.

Sir Benjamin Robertson who has been staying at Nagpur with Sir Frank Sly for the last seven days left on Tuesday for Bombay *en route* to England. On his way he will probably spend a few days in Egypt on short excursions.

Lord Sinha, the Governor-Designate of Behar and Orissa left for Patna on Tuesday night, to take charge of the administration of the Province on Wednesday.

THE NON-COOPERATION RESOLUTION.

Continued from Page 7.

saying that it was nothing but a piece of rhetoric. Lord Curzon was not a responsible politician then. He was a Viceroy of India, but at the present moment he is the Foreign Secretary of the British Empire. Then we come later on to the present Prime Minister of England (laughter) Mr. Lloyd George (cries of "shame"). If Lord Selbourne had been present here, I would have asked him to point out to me a single member of the British Cabinet whose words carry greater weight than those of a grocer. (Laughter). Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Lloyd George embodies in himself the chivalry, the nobility, the patriotism and the power of the British Empire, and we know how he deceived the Indian Mussalmans and how he broke those pledges to them still maintaining that he has never broken his pledges. I can understand an honest man say that those pledges were made under stress of necessity and that politics knows no law and, therefore, they can be broken with impunity. But what about the honesty of a man who says that he has kept those pledges, whereas the whole world knows that he has broken them?

WHERE IS BRITISH GOMMONWEALTH?

Coming down from the Prime Minister, we shall examine the frame of mind of the War Minister. Are we going to have faith in Mr. Winston Churchill, in Lord Curzon, in Mr. Balfour? (cries of "no", "certainly not"). May I ask somebody of you to point out to me who among the British Cabinet is entitled to our confidence? (a voice "no one.") My friend suggests here (on the platform) Lord Milner (ironical cheers). Another friend here suggests Mr. Montagu (cries of "No"). (A voice "General Dyer" laughter). It is absolutely futile for any British statesman to expect that India can any more place any faith or any confidence in the words and pledges of British statesmen. We are not even now averse to remaining within the British commonwealth if we are allowed to remain on our terms, by our free choice, and by our free will. We will decide that question when the time comes, and on the merits of the question, in the light of our own interests, and not by coercion or pressure. I tell you we should be false to our country, we should be absolutely failing in our duty, if at the present day we fail to give a clear notice to the British Government and the British people ("hear, hear"). I want to say one word to you about the play on the words "Empire" and "Commonwealth". May I ask if there is any British Commonwealth? (cries of "No No") (Mr. Holford Knight: "Not yet.") And "not yet" Mr. Holford Knight says. Very well. Then where is that British Commonwealth in which we can remain? (a voice, "nowhere." It is all "Utopia"). As to the British Empire, I will rather be a slave than willingly consent to be a part of an Empire which enslaves so many millions of human beings. (Cries of "shame"). I do not want to share the rights and responsibilities of such an Empire. There are many friends of mine, very respected, very much revered, in this country for their past services—they are not in the Congress now—who are very fond of claiming to be the future partners of this Empire. If they want to be partners of a bloodstained Empire, if they want to be partners of an empire, which is based and founded upon the blood and upon the loss of liberties and rights of so many millions of human beings, they may like it, but I for one would not like to be within that empire (cheers). It is very flattering, it is at times very gratifying to some people, it is a high honour to be citizens of such an empire. First of all that empire denies to me the rights and privileges of citizenship in the empire, but even if I had those privileges in that empire, I should be ashamed of it and not proud of it. Some of my friends say that this phrase "Swaraj" is dubious. If they mean by this that the phrase has two meanings within or without the British Empire without making it clear I will say they are right, because the word has been deliberately used for the purpose of enabling us to remain within the commonwealth if we choose when that commonwealth is established or go out of it when we like.

THE MENTION OF MEANS.

That is one part of the resolution, the attainment of Swaraj by the people of India. The other part of the resolution is concerned with the means. There are some friends here for whom I have very great respect who think that we might very well omit any mention of the means. I am afraid I cannot agree with them. The reason is this. I am one of those who believe that every nation has, when the occasion arises, an inherent right of armed rebellion against an oppressive and autocratic Government (hear, hear), but I do not believe that we have either the means or even the will for such a large rebellion at the present time I will not discuss the future possibilities but I want my countrymen to have no misconception or misgivings. The leaders of this national gathering do not want them to resort to violence for the attainment of any of the objects that has been laid before them. It is absolutely necessary in the present state of feeling in this country to lay emphasis on that point because passions have been roused, feelings have been excited. There is a very bitter discontent in this country against the doings of the British Government and, therefore, the more we emphasise this point, the greater the need of it and the greater the use of it. It cannot be too frequently and too sufficiently emphasised that we entirely abhor any kind of passion, anger or resentment. The feelings of excitement, anger and passion of the country have been so much roused of late that it would be very difficult to control them by any human being. I consider that the country has displayed on the whole a sobriety and an appreciation of the situation for which we may well congratulate ourselves. I want to give here an expression that at least in my province with the exception of a few of those untoward events, we have for the last one year, in spite of the gravest possible provocation, maintained peace which does great credit to the Punjab. If ever, therefore, in the future there is any disturbances in the Punjab, any recrudescence of violence it is not we but the British people who will be responsible for it. I want to tell the bureaucracy that if they continue in their policy of repression, a cruel and uncalled for repression, absolutely unjustified in the face of circumstances, they shall be responsible for the consequences, and not any of us. You will pardon me for this brief reference to the Punjab, particularly because I find that although the same kind of speeches are being delivered, the same kind of things are happening, the same kind of feeling expressed, and the same kind of language used all over the country, yet it is the Punjab Government that decided to apply the Seditious Meetings Act. I do not say anything of the immediate rulers of the Punjab. I think that in the whole of British India there is no administration which is more stupid, which is more unstatesmanlike, than the present administration of the Punjab (a voice "and Delhi") yes, I know, but Delhi is unfortunately in the Punjab. Well, we with the help of our friends, of our leaders, of our countrymen, from other provinces, we are determined to do our level best to maintain peace in the province to work on peaceful means without giving any reason or occasion for disturbance or disorder, but if the British bureaucracy goes on making blunders after blunders, stupid and absolutely unreasonable, we do not know what might happen later on. They say they want repression in the province, because it is full of gunpowder. Who has made in into gunpowder? (a voice "General Dyer.") It is they who are responsible for it, we repudiate the charge unequivocally and unreservedly. I just want to point out to you that for these very reasons, it is absolutely necessary that we should stick to the language of the resolution that has been proposed to you by Mahatma Gandhi "by peaceful and legitimate means."

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.

My countrymen, I just want to tell you one word. The path may be long and tedious, and goal distant, though I hope it is not, the task difficult, but there is nothing impossible for a nation of 315 millions. We are all decided to do our duty manfully, fearlessly and in a spirit of selfless devotion to the interests of the country. We have no fear that what we are aiming at we shall achieve at no distant time and if any Englisman or English party or English public help us in attaining that object the glory shall be theirs. (Hear, hear.) We are all perfect liberty and from our hearts we desire to work in co-operation with such people, but I may tell you that while we may place every faith in the words of an English gentleman, we can no longer place any faith in the words of a British statesman (loud and prolonged cheers.)

MR. JINNAH.

Mr. Jinnah, in opposing the motion, said "The first part of the resolution is the attainment of Swaraj. In my opinion that means a declaration of complete independence. Does it mean that we retain British connection? I venture to say it does not. Mahatma Gandhi and Lala Lajput Rai explained that it is with or without British connection. I entirely agree with Lala Rajput Rai in most part of his indictment that he leveled against the Government. I do not think there is any difference of opinion between myself and the Lalaji in the matter that the Government have done us repeated wrongs, wrongs of an enormous character, which have made our blood boil. But that is not the question for the moment before us. Lala Lajput Rai has told you that, in 1907, those who adopted the present creed of the National Congress felt that there was neither the will nor the means of making the proposed declaration. To-day, he said that the majority have th will. I entirely agree that the majority have the will to make that declaration. But the second point is, have we got the means? The means placed before you to-day by Mr. Gandhi (voice say "Mahatma") yes, "Mahatma Gandhi" (laughter) are legitimate and peaceful and not legitimate or peaceful, therefore Mahatma Gandhi thinks that, having declared complete Independence for India, he will achieve it by peaceful means. But, I make bold to say that you will never get your Independence without bloodshed. If you think that you are going to get it without bloodshed, I say you are making the greatest blunder. (Cries of No.) Therefore, you are making a declaration which you have not the means to carry out. On the other hand, you are exposing your hands to your enemies. I cannot really understand the argument of Lala Lajpat Rai that this resolution is intended to give notice to the British Government. No organisation, much less a national organisation, should adopt for its object a creed which can be considered as a notice. If that is your intention and object, you must pass a resolution and not change the creed. By all means, pass a resolution and say to the world and to the British Government that it is a *sine qua non*, that unless you redressed our chief grievances we give you notice that we shall sever from you altogether. Now I ask, what is the use of this camouflage Is it possible for us after this creed is passed to stand on the same platform, one saying that he wants to keep British connection and another that he does not want it? Do not, therefore blind yourselves, do not, in your temper, in your desperation, take a step in haste for which you may have to regret. Lala Lajpat Rai said that there was not one British statesman whose word could be taken any better than that of a grocer. Then why, may I know, you still say you will keep connection with them? If you want to give notice to the British Government. I have no objection at all. The moment you pass this resolution you are going to tell the people that the Congress has made a bid for complete Independence or as Mahatma Gandhi said that you want to destroy the British Empire. But, how are you going to destroy the British Empire? In my opinion to-day it is a mere dream in spite of the fact that we have 30 crores of people. The only reason I have been able to get for a change in the creed of the Congress beyond mere sentimental feelings and expression of anger and desperation from the supporters of this creed, was given to me in the Subjects Committee by Mr. Mahomed Ali (cries of "say Maulana")—No. I will not be dictated by you, Mr. Mahomed Ali (cries of "shame"). If you will not allow me the liberty to speak of a man, in the language in which I think it is right. I say you are denying me the liberty which you are asking for. I am entitled to say Mr. Mahomed Ali—I say the only reason that Mr. Mahomed Ali gave me was that there are some people who find it impossible to sign this Congress creed and, therefore, the Congress creed must be changed. Do you think that that is a sufficient reason? The creed you are going to insert is going to take a permanent place in your constitution. You cannot change it next year. The constitution must be sacred to us. The constitution, if it is to be changed, must be changed at least with this object in view that you see at least a quarter of a century ahead of you. I am unable to agree with this motion because it is neither logical, nor politically sound, nor wise, nor capable of being put into execution. Knowing as I do, that Mahatma Gandhi has vast influence over a majority of the audience I make a personal appeal to him to cry halt.

MR. PAL.

Mr. B. C. Pal, in supporting Mr. Gandhi's motion, in the course of his speech said: "If I had my way I would very much like to have an adjective "Democratic" before the word "Swaraj" because it is the distinct duty of this great assembly to give a lead not only to the present generation but to those who are coming after us in regard to the ideal form of Government that we must have in India consonant with the spirit and traditions of our people. But, I do not press that point here, because we lost it in the subjects committee. Considerable confusion has been sought to be created by clever people in regard to the meaning of the word "Swaraj" and its connection with the Empire. I know there is a small volume of sentiment in this country which wants to keep on to this things which is called the Empire. But what is this Empire? The Empire is either an idea or a fact. As an idea this British Empire exists in the brains of British Imperialists, like the Round Table politicians and in the head of the members of the present Coalition Cabinet. Their idea of the Empire is a dual Empire—one, the self-Governing Empire consisting of the self-governing colonies, and the other, the dependent Empire consisting of the non-white races. The trend of the present day war cry of British Imperialism is to consolidate the White Empire with a view to the political and economic exploitation of the non-white Empire. Are you for keeping yourself within the loving embrace of this Empire. (Cries of 'no, no.') Let us, therefore, not waste off our breath upon this question whether we want to be inside or outside the empire. The question has not been asked by anybody whether we will be within the empire. When somebody asks me that question it will be time to make a stipulation. But the time has come now when the world must be told once and for all time to come that India declines to be inside an empire to be treated as a serf by that empire; and this resolution makes that declaration. We do not say that we shall be inside or outside the empire. We have left that open enough to suit every opinion, to suit every conscience. The old creed does not represent the public opinion of India at the present time and we, assembled in this Congress, are bound to put on record the seal of our authority upon what is the deliberate conviction of the vast masses of our country men, which we represent in this hall. That conviction is that the time has come now when India must bid for her birthright of complete political freedom. Yes, I want Independence. If it is a crime to say that I want Independence, I am prepared to pay the penalty of that crime.

COL. WEDGWOOD.

Colonel Wedgwood, who was received with great ovation while opposing Mr. Gandhi's resolution, spoke as follows:—Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen:—In the House of Commons I often ask the other members of that House to try to put themselves in the position of Indians and to think what they would do if they were Indians and the Indians were Englishmen ruling them, and now I have to ask you what you would feel like if you were in my shoes, addressing a subject race who have suffered injury at the hands of my countrymen. What, for instance, would Mr. Shaukat Ali feel if he was asked to face an audience of Armenians or Greeks? I think that he would feel very much as I feel, sympathy and yet feeling that he had got to stand up for the sake of his countrymen (cries of "no, no") (a voice "for truth") and for truth at the same time. Now, Lala Lajpat Rai, for instance, charged all British statesmen with being breakers of words and faithless individuals, and let me tell you that that charge has been levelled and will be levelled and can be levelled against all statesmen of all times. (a voice "not against Mahatma Gandhi"). Mahatma Gandhi is not a statesman but as you know, a saint on this earth, (hear, hear).

MR. MONTAGU DEFENDED.

I remember at one meeting, saying a word in defence of Mr. Montagu, and just because I want to test your self-control I am going to say again a word to you about Mr. Montagu, one of those accursed and Satanic Secretaries of State. The "Independent" of Allahabad accuses me of being an emissary of Mr. Montagu. The "Independent" must know the right. But I want you to observe this about Mr. Montagu, that he has done more than any previous Secretary of State in the history to earn his wages from the people who pay them. (Hear, hear). And I ask you to observe further that at a time when he is being damned daily by the "Morning Post" in England and the Anglo-Indian press in Calcutta, at a time when he has lost the confidence of a Cabinet, when he is shouted down in the house of Commons, as being a traitor to his country, at that particular moment the Inians had better be quiet, (a voice "Noncooperate"). Judge your men from friends and from their enemies, and then excise a little charity. I remember when I first met Lala Lajpat Rai. He spoke to me, as he has spoken to you, and to me very since of the wrongs committed by my countrymen against India, and I need haly say to you that I am going to spend the rest of my time, fighting those wrongs and putting an end to them But after he has detailed all their crimes he turned to me and said "Ha! Commander Wedgwood, but England is nothing compared to America. Here there is no press and no public man dares to stand up for an unpopular minority. Here there is no freedom because the popular will dominates, and no man may speak against the popular will." There is truth in that. That truth applies to India also. Be careful that in your Swaraj, your new creed, you have real Swaraj based upon self-control. (Hear, hear). As well upon self-Government. The most hopeful, the most delightful thing, that I have seen in India was the workshop in the Benares Hindu University. There they were making self-reliant, self-respecting Indians who would hold up their heads and do their work well and the one thing that has created the best impression upon me (I am only an outsider, I know but the thing that created the best impression), was the treatment meted it to Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Malaviya and Sir Ashutosh Choudhuri yesterday in the subjects committee.

Mr. Shamlal Nehru:—"Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. President:—No, the other speakers referred to the Subjects Committee also.

Commander Wedgood continuing, said, "I want to tell you that you cannot expect to hear the truth from your leaders. You cannot expect your leaders to face, what they have to face in this country, unless you allow more fairplay and more freedom of speech. It is a perfect scandal that an old lady of eighty years of age was hounded down at Bombay. (A voice: "She called everybody a liar"). Call her back, but allow freedom of speech not in the interests of Mrs. Besant, not in the interests of Mr. Jinnah, but in the interests of India. (Hear, hear.)

DEMOCRACY EQUIFLES FREE SEECH.

Free speech is the only basis upon which democracy can survive. I have seen the Irish struggle for independence and I have seen the Boer struggle for independence. Let me tell you that in Ireland the parties were divided far more bitterly than they are in this country. The feeling between the Parnellites and Anti-Parnellites and Mr. O'Brian and Mr. Dillon was far more bitter than between the politicians in this country. But the always behaved to each other like gentlemen and gave a patient hearing. Say India from this awful position that your public men become afraid of public life, and retire into private life. I do not know enough about Mr. Jinnah's politics to say whether I agree with him or not, but I do know that a man who has the courage to come to this audience and tell you what he has told you, is a man for my respect. The first thing in every political leader is not brains but courage. I do beg of you not to change your creed. I deplore that change of creed merely because it may make it more difficult for that union which your President rightly asked for between the Congress, the nationalist Indians and the Labour Party at Home, not impossible but more difficult. I do beg of you, when you effect that change in the constitution, you will at the same time see that that Swaraj is a real Swaraj, (hear, hear) democratic Swaraj and not a mobocracy, not the sort of rule that maintained itself in France one hundred and thirty years ago, but real live passive movement, such as your great leader desires and such as he has followed. Follow him not only in passive resistance but in allowing every minority, however small, to secure justice and fairplay in the India of the future." (Lour and prolonged cheers.)

UNEMPLOYMENT.

MINISTERS IN CONFERENCE.

DOMIIONS UNWILLING TO RECEIVE EMIGRANTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Recd. 9.30 a.m., Dec. 29.

The unemployment question occupied the attention of the ministers during Christmas. Mr. Lloyd George remained in London and conferred formally with Messrs. Macnamara, Henderson and others.

The question of relief seems complicated by the reported unwillingness of some dominions, particularly Canada, to receive emigrants on the ground that they are faced with their own unemployment problems.

Meanwhile unfavourable reports of industrial conditions are arriving from different parts. The blast furnaces at Motherwell are closing indefinitely and great jute and woollen industries are acutely affected.

Twenty-seven thousand workers in the Welsh tin plate trade are under notice and the Yorkire shipyards and ironworks are closing for ten days' holiday.

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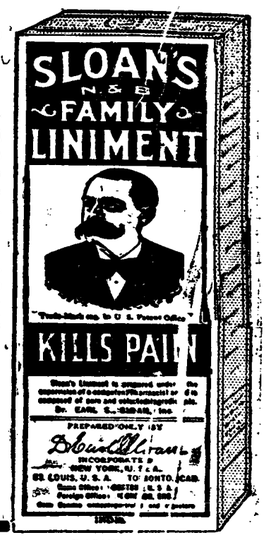

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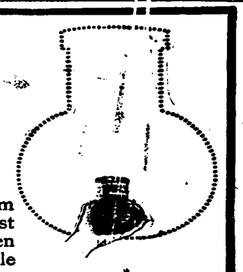

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Opinions of the Day

A Weak Case.

The "Statesman":—When General Townshend, a soldier who was forced to sacrifice ten thousand British troops to reach Bagdad, declares that the Basra vilayet is the natural limit of the extension of British influence in Mesopotamia the case for the Cabinet's policy of expansion based on extravagant expenditure and a vague idealism is indeed a weak one. The alternative is a reversion to the characteristically English policy of reserve and prudence based on knowledge and on the real capacity and interest of the race. Such a policy served the nation well for many decades of the last century. After some further oscillations the needle will ultimately be allowed to point, it may be hoped, where alone its direction can exhibit permanence and stability.

Ingratitude!

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika":—We do not know why the Moderates and their organs curse the Non-Cooperation movement in season and out of season. So far at least as they are concerned they have lost nothing, but gained much for this movement. Many of them found it a pleasant walk-over to the councils for the withdrawal of the Nationalist candidates from the field. Even half-fledged and "no-fledged" Moderates must have been agreeably bewildered to find themselves "elected" on the nomination of one or two friends by large districts there being no contest. Some of the constituencies had no candidates at all. And this is perhaps to be explained by the fact that the number of Moderates is not sufficient for the constituencies. In some places indeed grocers, shoe-blacks and "Serangs" have defeated a few Rai Bahadur Moderates and got themselves elected. But the number of these true representatives of the masses is not large and so the Moderates need not be sore at it.

The Esher Report.

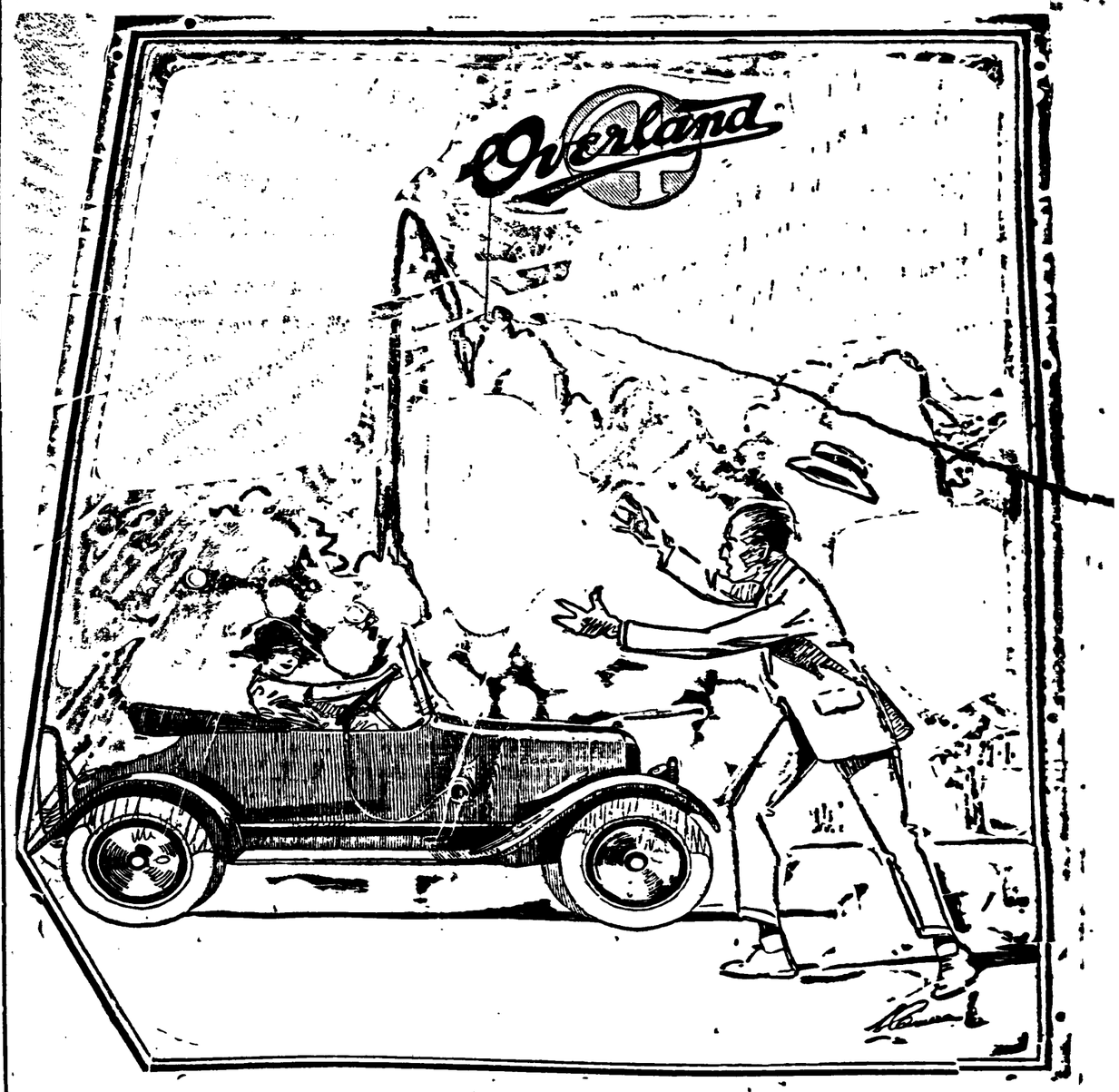
"New India":—Before any decision is arrived at in connection with the higher administration of military administration in India, we would ask the Government of India to take the country into their confidence, and to show in what way the present system of Governmental control is at fault, as there is nothing in the Esher Committee Report which shows the necessity for any change. On the contrary, it appears to us that the Committee thought that they should make some recommendation, and to suit their fixed idea they place India under the War Office, and take away from the Viceroy and Governor-General supreme control of the Army. We must ask the Government of India to consider this matter carefully, and to take no steps in the matter until it has been thrashed out in the new Legislative Assembly. If it is referred at all, the Assembly must undertake it on the distinct understanding that their voice will be binding upon the Government.

Bandra Municipal Elections.

The "Indian Social Reformer":—We are not in favour of communal electorates, but glaring discrepancies of this kind are precisely what induce and intensify the demand for communal electorates. The fact is that the present Bandra Municipal electorate is notoriously defective. An attempt was made to get the date of the election postponed so as to allow of the widening of the electorate in accordance with a recent resolution of the Government of Bombay, but this met with no encouragement. We note in passing that the "Government Gazette" of the 9th instant announces the postponement of the elections for the Baramati Municipality in order to allow time to that Municipality to avail itself of the privilege of the extended elective franchise. However that may be, the elections at Bandra were held on the defective register with the results stated above. The Commissioner of the Northern Division is empowered to nominate a third of the total number of councillors in Bandra. We do not know if there is any rule or rules governing the exercise of this officer's discretion, but it is obvious that the rectification of disparities in the results of elections, should necessarily be an important consideration in making his nominations. Next to this, should rank proved service on the part of men who have served as members.

Boycott of Government Aided Education.

The "Leader":—Mr. Gandhi is not satisfied that India is educationally one of the most backward countries in the world; he wants to make it absolutely the most backward. Sir M. Visveswaraya in his book "Reconstructing India" points out that whereas the expenditure per head on education in India is only 7 annas, it is Rs. 38 per head in the United Kingdom, Rs. 104 in Canada and Rs. 114 in the United States of America. He wants that 15 crores of rupees per annum should be raised by way of loan during the next ten years to bring India into line educationally and industrially with other progressive countries, but Mr. Gandhi would do away even with the inadequate educational facilities that exist In India only 5.3 per cent. of the population is literate, while in Japan the percentage of literacy is 25 in the United Kingdom 94 and in the United States 90. There are 20,000,000 children of school-going age who are growing up without any instruction at all. Surely this number is quite sufficient for Mr. Gandhi to attain Swaraj without the aid of the comparatively small number which is receiving education in institutions established by a "satanic" Government. Barely 7 per cent. of the Indian population can read and write. Are not the remaining 96 per cent. sufficient to establish the "Kingdom of Heaven"?



HE—"For Goodness sake Louise, Don't Back up against that Margin Line or you'll fall out of the picture!"

SHE—"Don't Worry Herbert—The Three—point suspension Springs will Save me and the car when we land!"

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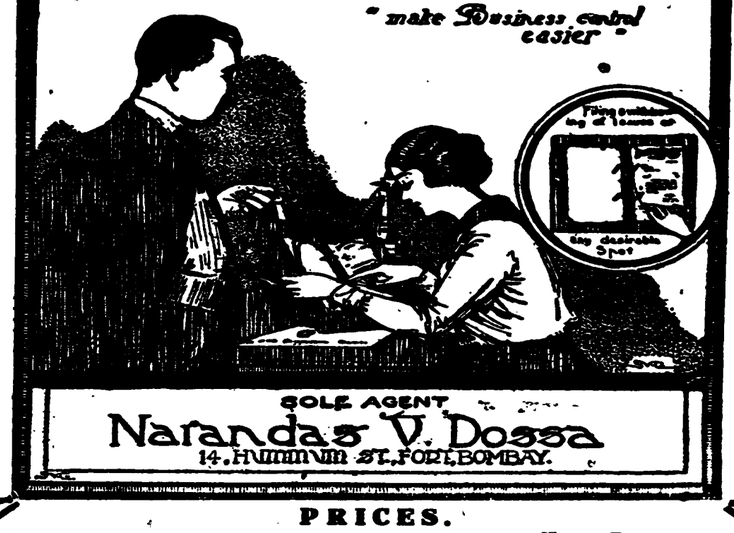

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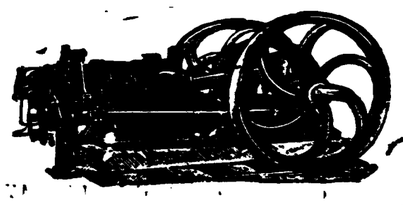

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THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 29th December 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and in the southeast of the division humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal both by day and by night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is either normal or in defect. Day temperature is below the average at Jhansi; night temperature is generally below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Jaipur and Jacobabad and in excess at Karachi. Day temperature is below the average at Ajmer and Jacobabad; night temperature is below normal in north and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is either normal or in defect. Day temperature is below the average at Bhuj and Neemuch; night temperature is below normal at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is in defect. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is below the average at Nagpur and in the north west of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded at Bombay and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect and day temperature is higher than usual at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Hyderabad and in the north Bombay Deccan. Humidity is either normal or in defect. Day temperature is above the average at Nizamabad; night temperature is above normal at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—There has been no rain yesterday over the reporting area. Cloud has decreased in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West but has increased in the Punjab.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely to continue.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 29th Dec. 1920.

Local rain has fallen in north Assam and in the Bay Islands with a few falls in lower Burma.

Chief amounts are:—Table Island and Diamond Island half an inch each and Dibrugarh three quarters of an inch.

A western disturbance is approaching the Northwest Frontier.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 29th DEC. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (28th)	64.4	55.6	94	2.06	2.08	— 2.31
Jask	76.8	55.6	83		0.06	— 1.56
Do. (—)						
Muskat	77.2	64.8	72			— 5.96
Do. (—)	—	—	—			
PUNJAB—						
Multan	81	56 8	70		0.10	— 7.19
Rawalpindi	69.8	41 8	85		0	— 0. 0
Lahore	67.9	55 9	74		0.09	— 6.16
Hissar	64	46.4	67			— 0.6
Ambala	65 8	48 6	60			
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	68.	48.1	49			— 4.26
Manipuri	72.2	54 4	39			— 0 81
Jhansi	71.6	50 1	54			— 0 51
Cawnpore	76.	55.2	47			— 0 83
Allahabad	75.6	51.6	38			— 0 0
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	71.	57 1	36			— 0.22
Karachi	76	68.9	78			— 0.06
Ajmer	78.	44.9	28			— 0.44
Jaipur	81.6	51.0	22			— 0.24
Kotah	83.	56.	24			— 0.30
Mount Abu	76.8	46.1	38			— 0.32
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	83.	44.8	32			— 0.13
Dwarka	80.		52			— 1.06
Veraval	82.	66.2	41			— 0.0
Rajkot	87.	61.7	25			— 0.25
Bhavnagar Para	89.	66.8	35			— 0.18
Surat	71.	67.1	69			— 0.23
Ahmedabad	90.	63.7	25			— 0.16
Deesa	81.	62.8	50			— 0.13
Neemuch	82.	45.6	27			— 0.21
Indore	86.	47.	28			— 0 62
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.	49	54			— 1 79
Sangor	85.	53	36			— 0.24
Hosangabad	86.	57	39			— 0.9a
Khandwa	91.	66.	32			— 0.31
Akola	92.	67.	32			— 0.05
Amraoti	90.	61.	27			— 0.15
Nagpur	87.	51.	28			— 1.25
Chanda	89.	64.	44			— 0 05
Raipur	88.	61.	36			— 0 15
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87	69.	73			— 0.50
Ratnagiri	94.	68.	66			— 0 3.
Marmugoa	88.	67.	68		0.15	— 1.23
Karwar	86.	68.	84			— 1 94
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.	68.	31			— 0.76
Ahmednagar	89.	67.	32			— 1 08
Poona	88.	67.	36			— 1.05
Sholapur	91.	66.	19		0 03	— 1 33
Bijapur	85.	68.	51		0	— 1.1c
Belgaum	86.	65.	51		0 07	— 1 71
Aurangabad	89.	61.	35		0	— 0 91
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.	67.	28		0	— 0.70
Hyderabd	87.	68.	46		0	— 0 96
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalaore	87.7	68.	69		4.8	+1.85
Calicut	86.	70.	81		7.01	+1.12
Cochin	86.	71.	77		7.80	+2 04
Colombo	87.	76.	90		19 49	+1 59
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.	64	64		0.62	— 5 43
Bellary	96	66.	46		0.21	— 1.89
Cuddapah	97.	64.	39		0.9	— 1 6
Madras	94.	77.	73		30.51	+11 54
Bangalore	90.	68.	67		2.72	— 2.37
Coimbatore	85.	68	65		7. 0	— 2 44
Trichanopoly	84.	7	75		11 5.	+12 02
Negapatam	82	68	74		57 5.	+30 50

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INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

PROTEST AGAINST RACIAL BAR.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S DESPATCH.

SUGGESTION FOR A ROYAL COMMISSION.

DELHI, Dc. 27.

The Gazette of India extraordinry publishes to-day the Government of India's despatch dated October 21st on th Indian situation in East Africa based upo the recommendations made by Sir enjamin Robertson. At the outset the attntion is drawn to a mass meeting of Indns held at Nairobi on the 22nd August toconsider the announcement of Lord Milnr's decisions. A resolution was passed rotesting against assigning an inferior stats to the British Indians in the East Afrin territories, (a) by not granting themdue and effective representation on the gislative and Municipal Councils; (b) by insisting upon the application of the prinple of segregation of races, (c) by puttig restrictions on ownership of land by tem. The Government of India confine theselves to the considerations of these the vital issues.

AGAINST RACIAL DISCRIMIATION.

The government of India write—We are convinced that the only reable afeguards for Indian interests is adequate epresentation on the Legislative Counc. At the same time we desire to reiterate ur opinion that there should be a common electoral roll and a common franchise on areasonable property basis, plus an educional test without racial discrimination for all British subjects. We believe tt this is the true solution of the East Arican problem. We fear that the separat represent ation for the different communities will perpetuate and intensify racial atagonism. On the other hand a common electorate whereby a member of one commnity could represent constituents of anoter community would tend to moderate ad compose racial differences. In no othe way we believe will the diverse races in ast Africa become a united people.

We recognise that practical objections will be urged against such a lution. In the first place, the Legislati Council Ordinance of 1919 conferred adlt suffrage on the European population an it may be admitted at once that the Idian community is not ripe for adult ffrage. On the other hand the adoption of a franchise on the basis which we have sugested would mean a narrower franchise for te European Community than that which they now enjoy. It is not within our province to question whether it was wise at once to confer adult suffrage on th shifting European population of a new ountry like Kenya Colony.

COMMON QUALIFICATON.

It is probable at any rate tht the great majority could satisfy the pperty and educational qualifications whi we would suggest. We recognise that it ould not be possible to disfranchise any one who already has the vote but for the futu we would urge that there should be a common qualification for everyone, of whatever race, who is admitted to electoral roll. he composition of the legislative Council is admittedly experimental and we should submit with respect that revision should not be prejudiced by the ordinance of 199, which was passed without consideration of our views and indeed without our knowledge. Secondly it may be objected hat as the Indians in East Africa are more numerous than the Europeans and are likely to increase more rapidly a common eletorate would dominate the Legislative Council and that this would be incompatible with the responsibilities of the British Government for the welfare of the colony as a whole and of the native population in particular. The objection is admittedly not immediate for it is stated in Paragraph 3 of the Deapatch of the 21st May that there is only a very small number of the Indian Community who can be regarded as qualified to exercise the franchise. Hence if the qualfication for common franchise is properly defined it follows that the number of Idian voters will be far less than the number of European voters. In the future it is a rule that with better educational facilities and increase of wealth the Indian voters might out-number the European. But the Indian voters would still, it is believed, to a large extent be concentrated in the urban constituencies. The country districts would continue to return European members.

FEAR OF INDIAN DOMINION

Finally it is a common cuse that the interests of the native population require that the official majority should remain The fear of Indian dominion is, we submit, unfounded. In paragraph 4 of the despatch of the 21st May Lord Milner directs that the same arrangement should be made for the elective representation of the Indians on the Municipal Councils We understand that the Nairobi Municipal Council which is the most important in the colony now consists of one nominated official and twelve elected Europeans and that it is proposed to add three elected Indians. We have no exact figures to show the relative positions of the different communities but we are informed that the population and the incidence of Municipal taxation are roughly as follows. Europeans Population 2000, Municipal taxation Rs. 70,000, Indians—Population 5,000 ,Municipal taxation Rs. 1,20,000, Africans—Population, 20,000, Rs. 1,00.000. The Government grant Municipal taxation Rs. 50,000.

Here again we would urge most strongly that Indian interests should be adequately represented. In the Municipal Councils there is not even the safeguard of an official majority and it is believed that the insanitary conditions in which Indians are frequently living are due in part, at any rate, to the neglect of the Municipal authorities. Here again we would press for an electoral roll and a common franchise. The Ward-system of the election would secure an adequate representation for each community and an increase in the number of official members which the interests of the large native population would appear to require would be a safeguard against the predominance of a single community

SEGREGATION OF RACES.

In paragraph 7 of the despatch of the 21st May, Lord Milner has directed that the principle of race segregation should be adhered to in the residential areas of townships and whenever practicable in the commercial areas also. We noted with satisfaction Lord Milner's assurance to Lord Islington's deputation that in any decision which might come to he would certainly not be actuated either by racial prejudice or allow consideration of trade-jealousy t prevail and we observe that there is no intention to discriminate against the Indians or to sacrifice the Indians to European interests. It appears from Lord Milner's speech in the House of Lords on the 14th July that the policy of race-segregation emanates from Professor W. J. Simpson, whose principles are enunciated in paragraph 16 of his report on sanitary matters in the East Africa Protectorate Uganda and Zanzibar.

Professor Simpson's object is sanitory Lord Milner is also influenced by social reasons. To quote again his speech of the 14th July:—"My own conviction is that in the interest of social peace the residence of different races in different areas,—I am now speaking on the populous city areas,—is desirable and so far from stimulating it is calculated to mitigate hostility and ill-feeling. Nevertheless Lord Milner's decision is bitterly resented, not only by Indians in East Africa but by educated opinion throughout India. The reason for this resentment require careful consideration. We will first consider segregation in commercial areas. The first objection is that it is irrational if the end in view is to prevent intermingling in the same quarters of the town and trade centres of races with different customs and habits. The nationality of a business firm lould appear to be of less importance than the nationality of its employees and customers. It seems irrational, for instance, that an European and an Indian Firm which are alike dealing mainly with European customers and are alike employing Indian Clerks and assistants should be made to trade in different quarters, or again sanitation and social convenience do not appear to require that a European firm with a large native retail trade should carry on its business in the European quarters. The distinction would break down altogether in the case of companies. Secondly from the strictly commercial point of view it is inconvenient that firms doing the same class of business should be separated by an artificial barrier.

In the Uganda Protectorate which is less affected by racial prejudice the recently appointed Development Commission in paragraph 209 of their report stated that they would be strongly opposed to any segregation in the business areas and we are informed that the Uganda Chamber of Commerce has expressed similar views.

Again in the Mombassa, the most important commercial town in East Africa which is free from the racial bitterness of the Uplands, we understand that European opinion generally favours a joint business area.

IMPRACTICABLE.

Thirdly it is feared that the condition of segregation which Lord Milner postulates, namely that Indians should be fairly dealt with in the selection of sites will not be fulfilled and it must be admitted that the plans of Nairobi, Mombassa and Kitsumu facing pages 24, 45, and 59 of Professor Simpson's report are a sufficient cause for the anxiety. In Nairobi, Professor Simpson proposed that the whole of the present business quarter between the Railway Station and the River should be reserved for the Europeans. Indians were to be relegated to the other side of the river. In Mombassa again the whole of the area adjoining the harbour of Kilindini was to be the European business area. Indians were to be kept on the other side of the island and in Kitsumu where practically the whole of the trade is in the hands of Indians, one short street being allotted for the Indian Bazar, while an extensive block was to be laid out as European business quarters.

Fourthly it is objected that segregation in commercial areas is impracticable. In Nairobi a considerable part of the land which Professor Simpson had included in the European commercial area is already occupied by Indians and property cannot be expropriated.

We are indebted to Sir Edward Northey for the plan attached to this despatch showing the lay-out which is now proposed. Comparison with the map facing page 24 of Professor Simpson's report will show that his recommendations have been substancially modified. We gratefully acknowledge the liberal spirit in which Sir Edward Northey has interpreted Lord Milner's orders. At the same time it is apparent that his proposals which are based on the practical consideration are not consistant with Profassor Simpson's theories. The European and Asiatic areas are now separated only by the width of a street and the Indian Bazar which in Professor Simpson's opinion is the centre of infection remains where it is, running out like a promontory into the European area.

Moreover a large number of plots in the revised European area and more especially in the important Government road are still occupied by Indian whom it is not intended to disturb. In fact it would appear that in the best business streets in which Indians are already established but which it is now desired to reserve for the European occupation. If then the object in view is sanitation and social convenience, we submit that the criterion should be the class of business and not nationality. We suggest that there should be a joint commercial area regulated by strict sanitary and building laws which would ensure that only the business class, whatever may be their nationality, should be established in the best streets and that business of inferior class, whatever may be their nationality, should be confined to less important streets. Further it has frequently been noticed that the practice of living in leads to insanitary habits and overcrowding and we would suggest that living-in should be prohibited at any rate in the best streets. In other words, to use the phrase which we understand is current in Nairobi there should be a joint "Lock-up" commercial area.

We have next to consider the question of segregation in the residential areas. It is admitted that the Indians in the East Africa naturally prefer to live together in their own quarter and have no desire to live in the European Residential area. They have only asked that they should be allowed to acquire suitable residential sites which hitherto have generally been denied to them. The only exceptions are to few Indians who have been brought up to live in European style and it is understood that the Government of the Colony would not desire to enforce the policy of segregation rigidly. in such cases the Indian objection to residential segregation is primarily a question of principle. It is felt not only by the Indians in East Africa but also throughout India that compulsory segregation implies a racial stigma.

RACIAL FEELING PROMPTS SEGREGATION.

In theory it may be that there is no question of racial discrimination against the Indians. It is unfortunate, however, that the policy of segregation as advocated by the Europeans in East Africa is animated by the racial feeling which marred the Economic Commission's report, and it is not easy for Indians to appreciate that the reasons for which Lord Milner has accepted this policy are wholly different. Nor is it a matter of mere sentiment. This fear that in practice the policy of segregation will be administrated in a spirit of racialism rather than of even-handed justice. In his speech of the 14th July Lord Milner said that the condition on which he was prepared to defend segregation was that there should be fair treatment of both races in the matter of sites. I mean to say, he added, that you should not give all the best sites to the Europeans and cram the Indians into inferior localities. This however they consider is precisely what has happened in the past when the principle of segregation was not formally recognised and they see no reason to expect that the formal recognition of the principle will better their condition. These fears do not appear to us to be groundless. In the projected uplands of Nairobi, Mombassa, and Kitsumu, in Professor Simpson's report, the areas demarcated for the European and Asiatic residence respectively, apart from any question of convenience are wholly disproportionate to the numbers of the two communities and it is understood that in the case of residential areas no substantial modification of Professor Simpson's proposals is intended. It seems to us, indeed, almost inevitable that the compulsory segregation will mean that the best sites will be allotted to the race which is politically most powerful. Further, it can be taken as almost certain that the race which controls the municipal council will spend an unfair proportion of the revenue of the municipality on its own quarter and will neglect the areas occupied by the other races. The practical effect of compulsory segregation on the race which is politically weaker can be seen in the Asiatic Ghettos in the Transvaal. We deeply regret that Lord Milner should now have considered it advisable to adopt the principle of race segregation. It seems to us to be a reversal of the principle for which His Majesty's Government have always contended in the parallel case of South Africa. We may perhaps be permitted to quote the words in which the late Mr. Alfred Luttelton in his despatch dated the 20th July 1904 rejected the proposals which the Governor of the Transvaal had submitted for the segregation of the Indians in the Transvaal. We believe that the sanitation and social convenience could be adequately secured by mutual consent, by strict enforcement of sanitary and building laws and by a just administration of municipal revenues. In this way the end which Lord Milner has in view to promote social comfort, social convenience and social peace might be attained, but Legislation on racial lines so far from mitigating will stimulate hostility and ill-feeling. It will, we fear, gratuitously provoke a conflict which may have grave political consequences in this country and the Empire.

RESTRICTIONS ON OWNERSHIP.

The restrictions on ownership of land we will consider first. The restriction on the ownership of land in townships in paragraph 8 of the Despatch of the 21st May, Lord Milner says that it seems necessarily to follow from the adoption of the principle of race segregation that as a general rule no transfer of land either by way of ownership or mortgage between the Europeans and the Asiatics should be allowed and similarly when plots are put up to auction Europeans should not be allowed to bid for plots in the European quarters. It may be added that the restriction would close a legitimate field for investment both to Indians and Europeans, and in the case of sales of new plots would be likely to prevent the State also from obtaining the full market price for the Crown lands. It is understood that Indians already own many plots in the areas now occupied by Europeans and *vice versa*. It would appear to us to be inequitable to restrict the right of transfer of plots already alienated and unnecessary to impose any such restriction in the sale of new plots which may be alienated hereafter. There remain the restrictions on the acquisition by Indians of agricultural land in the uplands. It is suggested in paragraph 6 of the Despatch of the 21st May that this merely reaffirms Lord Elgin's decision contained in his Despatch of the 19th March, 1908, that as a matter of administrative convenience grants of land in the upland area should not be made to Indians. We understand however that practically no land which is now capable of development remains to be alienated in the uplands.

In the course of his address to the Convention of Associations at Nairobi, on the 9th August last his Excellency the Governor is reported in the "East African Standard" of the 14th August to have said:—"By the time this whole settlement scheme (the Soldier Settlement Scheme) had been readjusted the farms which had not turned out to be what it was hoped they would be, were replaced by something better. There should not be a farm left worth having. It would thus appear that there is now practically no land left to which Lord Elgin's decision could be applied. It is understood however that the restriction has now been extended so as to prohibit the transfer of land to Indians. We would point out that this goes far beyond Lord Elgin's decision and is incompatible with his own pronouncement that it is not consonant with the views of His Majesty's Government to impose legal restrictions on any particular section of the community in regard to the acquisition of land. Lord Milner has justified the exclusion of Indians from the uplands on the ground that Europeans are by nature physically excluded from other areas, hence if the limited area which is suitable for European settlement were thrown open to the competition of Asiatics they would be taking the colony as a whole, a virtual discrimination in favour of Asiatic as against European settlement. He cannot therefore regard the Indian claim to be admitted to the uplands as just or reasonable.

It has been urged with force that there are vast areas in the Empire suitable for European settlement from which Indians are excluded either by law or climatic conditions, and that it is therefore unjust that Indians should be prohibited from acquiring agricultural land in a colony which has been, to a considerable extent, developed by Indian enterprise. Apart from this, however, it is not clear that the admission of Indians to the uplands would tie a virtual discrimination against Europeans.

DEFINITION OF "UPLANDS."

First, it is necessary to determine what exactly is meant by the uplands. This term is defined in the Despatch of the 17th July, 1906, in which the Colonial Secretary approved of the principle that the land outside municipal limits roughly lying between Kiu and Fort Terhan should be granted only to European settlers. It might be inferred from the Despatch of the 21st May and from Lord Milner's speech of the 14th July, that the European settlers were confined to a comparatively small area, while Indians enjoyed a monopoly elsewhere. But reference to the map appended to this Despatch, for which we are again indebted to Sir Edward Northey, will show that by far the larger part of the area coloured red which is alienated land, or land surveyed for alienation lies between Kiu and Fort Terhan. Further, almost the whole of the alienated land outside these limits, that is, in the lowlands, which, *ex-hypothesi*, are unsuitable for Europeans' settlement, has been alienated to Europeans. The total area alienated to Europeans or available for alienation is given as alienated to Europeans. The total area alienated to Europeans or available for alienation is given as 11,859 square miles. The total area held by Indians we are informed is only 32 square miles, out of which 21 square miles have been purchased from Europeans and only 11 square miles have been obtained from the Government. In addition Indians hold a small area of agricultural land in the coastal belt, but here again we understand Europeans own large plantations.

UNJUST LAND POLICY.

The attitude of the Government towards the acquisition by Indians of agricultural land even in the lowlands can be judged from the case which has been brought to our notice. We submit that it is not easy to reconcile the land policy of the East African Government with Lord Milner's assurance that it has been the avowed principle and it is the definite intention of the British authorities to mete out even-handed justice between the different races inhabiting those territories in the circumstances, which we have set forth, we are unable to agree that the Indian claim to be allowed to acquire agricultural land anywhere in the colony is neither just nor reasonable. We do not consider that the proposal in the latter part of paragraph 6 o the Despatch of the 21st May is adequat compensation for the exclusion of Indians from the uplands, and we hold most strongly that there is no justification for the extension of Lord Elgin's decision so as to prohibit the transfer of land to Indians which in our view is incompatible with his own pronouncement. We would add that it is the opinion of Sir Benjamin Robertson that climatic disabilities in the colony as a whole tend to operate against the Indian rather than against the European settler. The European who works on the plantation system with Native labour can and does cultivate the lowlands. The European planter is no more excluded by climatic considerations from the lowlands than he is excluded from other tropical countries. On the other hand it is doubtful whether the Indian farmer would prosper in the cold climate of the uplands. We understand that this opinion is supported by experience in Natal. The acquisition of agricultural land by Indians in Natal is not restricted. There are many wealthy Indians and there are more than 100,000 Indians of the agricultural class. There is a keen demand for land in the coast-belt which has not been satisfied. But very few farms have been acquired by Indians in the uplands and the evidence before the recent commission was that where Indians have attempted to farm in the uplands, they have generally failed.

POSITION IN UGANDA.

If then, as Lord Milner suggests, the issue in Kenya Colony is merely a question of climate we would urge that it be left for the climate to decide. The Despatch of the 21st May purports to deal only with the various questions affecting the Indian community in British East Africa. We are informed however by Sir Benjamin Robertson that under the orders of the Colonial Office, Lord Milner's decisions were announced simultaneously in Nairobi and Entebbe and are understood to apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Uganda protectorate. We were not previously aware that the position of the Indians in Uganda was even under the consideration of the Colonial Office. Moreover from the information before us it would appear that the East African decisions are generally inapplicable conditions in Uganda. In the first place, we understand that in Uganda there is no Legislative Council nor any elected Municipal Council. On the contrary, in the important Uganda Province the Native Lukiko already enjoys a substantial measure of autonomy, and it is likely that similar forms of Native Government will eventually be established in the other provinces. Secondly, as has already been stated, the Uganda Development Commission, in paragraph 209 of their report, have rejected the principle of segregation in business areas as impracticable. Thirdly, the Development Commission, in the same paragraph of their report, which was signed by two Asiatic members, accepted generally the principle of separate residential areas for different races and it would appear that, if no orders had been issued, this question would have been settled amicably by mutual consent. Fourthly, as already stated the Development Commission, in paragraph 212 of their report, have rejected restrictions on the acquisition of land in townships as neither justifiable nor necessary. Finally, there are no uplands in Uganda. In short the racial issue would seem to have been raised unnecessarily in Uganda. We are informed by Sir Benjamin Robertson that the relations of the Indian community in Uganda with the Government and with unofficial Europeans have always been cordial and this is borne out by the friendly spirit of the report of the Development Commission on which all classes were represented.

We may perhaps be permitted to quote paragraph 43 of their report in contrast to the racial bitterness which animated the report of the East African Economic Commission. "The country owes much to the Indian trader and we consider that a broad policy of toleration should be adopted towards him. He has shown energy and enterprise and has assisted in the opening up of the more remote districts. He is also of value as an agriculturist and his activities in this direction might well be encouraged. It is regrettable that Uganda should have been drawn into the East African controversy. As things now stand the Indians in Uganda fear that disabilities to which they have not hitherto been subjected will now be imposed upon them. It will relieve anxiety if they are assured as early as possible that this is not the intention of His Majesty's Government.

DECISION, NOT A FINAL SETTLEMENT.

To conclude we are unable to accept Lord Milner's decision as a final settlement. It is our duty to impress on you that public opinion throughout India regards the case of the Indians in East Africa as a test of the position of India in the British Empire. At the Imperial Conference of 1918 for the sake of Imperial unity we accepted the reciprocity resolution which practically excludes Indians from the Self-Governing Dominions. We cannot agree to the inquiry of treatment in a crown colony, more especially in a colony, in which India has always had a peculiar interest. We have shown in this despatch that, whatever may be the intention of Lord Milner's decisions, there is in practice an unfair discrimination against Indians in East Africa. If further proof is needed we may point out to the fact that in Tanganyika Territory where Indians are protected by the Covenant of the League of Nations Lord Milner's decisions cannot be applied. It seems to us to be an impossible position that British Indians in a British Colony should be subjected to disabilities to which they cannot be subjected in an adjoining mandated territory. It has been suggested that a Royal Commission should be appointed to consider the whole question of the administration of the East African territories, and it appears, from his reply to Lord Islington's deputation on the 19th April that Lord Milner himself is not averse to the proposal. We would urge the appointment of such a commission at the inclusion of the Indian question in the terms of reference. In no other way we believe it will be possible to assemble the facts on which a just decision can be based. We could also urge that the Government of India should be represented on the commission and cannot admit that we are not directly concerned. To quote once more Lord Milner's reply to Lord Islington's deputation, we will cease to be an Empire if any portion of the Empire is entirely relieved from the responsibility for what happens in another. The Government of India cannot and will not disclaim responsibility for the welfare of the Indians who are settled in East Africa.

MR. MONTAGU'S REPLY.

The following telegram was received from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 24th December 1920. East Africa, "Your despatch of October 21st. I need hardly say that I am fully alive to the importance of the question and as responsible here for the protection of Indian interests I have urged upon His Majesty's Government the strength of the case which you have so cogently presented. I have not answered your despatch merely because the matter is still before His Majesty's Government, and I wish your Excellency's Government to be assured that your despatch has reinforced the case which I was already urging.

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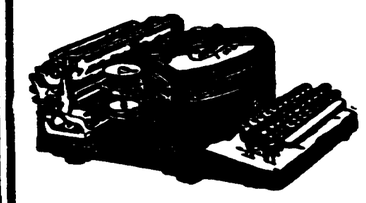
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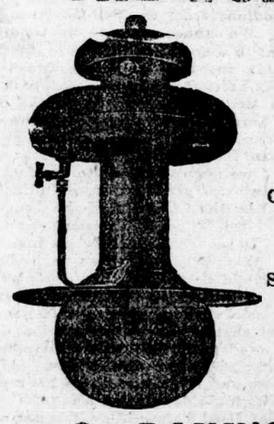

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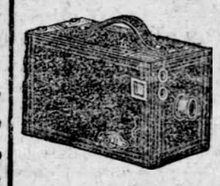

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